STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: 9-15-47

FROM : A. Rosen

Call: 12:55 P.M.

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA; CHARLES GIEO
PHILLIP D'ANDREA; PAUL DE LUCIA,
alias Paul Ricca; JOHN ROSELLI
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Pursuant to your instructions, Mr. R. N. Hosteny, Assistant SAC at Chicago, was telephonically instructed to immediately interview Congressman Fred Busbey, 10 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, in accordance with the request of the Attorney General that he be interviewed today (Monday, September 15). The Attorney General's letter was read to Mr. Hosteny in order that he might be fully apprised of the request to interview Congressman Busbey and also "have a full and immediate investigation made of this allegation" as requested by the Attorney General.

Mr. Hosteny was advised that Congressman Busbey has indicated to the Attorney General that he possesses information indicating there was a bribery connected with the parole of the four members of the Capone Gang - Louis Campagna, Charles Gieo, Phillip D'Andrea, and Paul Ricca.

Mr. Hosteny said that Mr. McSwain is presently on leave and that he contemplated handling this interview himself. He was instructed to obtain full details from Congressman Busbey and thereafter immediately send a teletype summary to the Bureau furnishing full particulars. He was also instructed to institute such appropriate investigation as developed as a result of the interview with Congressman Busbey.

It was pointed out this matter is considered extremely important by the Bureau and must receive continuous and vigorous investigative attention, and all investigation completed without any delay whatsoever. Background data regarding the identity of these individuals and their conviction and parole was furnished for Mr. Hosteny's assistance.

Mr. J. J. McGuire in Mr. Nichols' Office was telephonically advised that a formal request to interview Congressman Busbey and conduct a full and immediate investigation has been received from the Department, and that instructions have been issued to the Chicago Division to immediately handle this matter and keep the Bureau advised.

cc - Mr. Nichols

FLP:lg

SEP 17 1947 F B I

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EX-67

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RECORDED

62-67

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 16, 1947

Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA
CHARLES GIOE
PHILIP D'ANDREA
PAUL DE MARIA, alias Paul Ricca
JOHN ROSELLI;
EXTORTION

In accordance with your request of September 15, 1947, Congressman Fred E. Busbey (R. - Ill.) was interviewed at Chicago, Illinois, by Special Agents of this Bureau on September 15, 1947, and he furnished the following information.

Congressman Busbey states that "rumors are flying around to the effect that a quarter of a million dollars was paid to effect the release of the captioned convicts" and it is suspected that the money might have passed through the hands of one Paul Dillon, an attorney of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Busbey declares that his sole source of information in connection with this matter is James Doherty, a reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune newspaper, who has not only conducted some investigation into this matter in Chicago, but in St. Louis, Missouri, and Washington, D. C., as well. He also stated that Paul Dillon of St. Louis, Missouri, is believed to be mixed up in this matter and specifically mentioned that Dillon had represented John P. Nick and Clyde Weston, Vice President and Business Manager, respectively, of the International Union of Motion Picture Operators, St. Louis, Missouri, who he said were recently involved in similar difficulties with racketeers.

The files of this Bureau are being searched for information concerning Paul Dillon, John P. Nick and Clyde Weston. This information will be furnished you as soon as it is compiled.

Congressman Busbey continued to say that James Doherty, the reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune, is of the opinion that "the Attorney General is in a better position to give leads in this case than anyone else in the world". He therefore suggested that you should be consulted for information in connection with this matter.

Local press articles in Chicago have quoted Congressman Busbey to the effect that two "prominent Chicagoans" were among those who interceded for the release of these convicts. In the interview he stated in the strictest of confidence that he would not be at all surprised if the two prominent individuals referred to were clergymen, and one of them might be Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago. The latter, he indicated, was to be transferred within ten days.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WHC:KLW

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4-45 P.M.
DATE 9-15-47
BY [illegible]

2/16/95 SP5 CA(CA)

SEP 15 5 55 PM '47

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Busbey also stated that he was in receipt of an anonymous letter regarding this case, the contents of which he did not recall but promised to make it available to the Chicago Division of this Bureau on September 16, 1947.

Congressman Busbey advised that he is a member of the subcommittee of the full Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and that this subcommittee has jurisdiction to look into this type of case. He also stated that he had been in telephonic communication with Congressman Clare Hoffman (R. - Mich.), Chairman of the above full committee, and it is planned for the subcommittee to open hearings in connection with this case in the near future. He also indicated he would undoubtedly call upon this Bureau for the identities of logical persons to be heard by the committee.

I would appreciate being advised whether you desire me to have James Doherty, reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune, interviewed, who Congressman Busbey states is his sole source of information.

You will be promptly advised of any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CC-160

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. SEPTEMBER 19, 1947 URGENT

SAC, CHICAGO

Transmit the following message to:

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, STAL, BRIBERY. RECALL TODAY. JAMES DOHERTY, TRIBUNE REPORTER, ADVISES HIS INFORMATION REGARDING ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN OBTAINING PAROLS SUBJECTS PRINCIPALLY RUMORS AND ANONYMOUS, STATES DURING ELECTIONS FALL NINETEEN FORTYSIX TREMENDOUS PRESSURE PUT ON WEST SIDE CHICAGO ITALIANS TO VOTE DEMOCRATIC. RUMOR INDICATED PURPOSE THIS PRESSURE WAS TO PLACE DEMOCRATS IN POWER WITH VIEW OF ULTIMATELY SECURING PAROLE OF DE LUCIA, FORMER POLITICAL BOSS. BEATES HAS PERSONALLY CAMPAIGNED VIGOROUSLY FOR ELECTION REPUBLICAN MARIO TESTELLI, WHO WON OVER RUSCO, LABOR UNION LEADER THROUGH WHOM DE LUCIA GAVE POLITICAL ORDERS FROM THE PENITENTIARY. STATES ONE JOE PORCARA, PRECINCT CAPTAIN, TWENTY EIGHTH WARD, ASHAMED OF HIS ACTIVITIES DURING ELECTIONS AND APOLOGETIC REGARDING ACTIVITIES TO THROW ELECTION TO DEMOCRATS. DOHERTY SAYS FOLLOWING PAROLE OF SUBJECTS MANY RUMORS AND ANONYMOUS CALLS RECEIVED BY HIMSELF AND TRIBUNE THAT PAROLES WERE FIXED AND SUGGESTED ONE QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS PAID TO ATTORNEY PAUL DILLON, ST. LOUIS, TO SECURE PAROLE. UNIDENTIFIED FRIEND OF DOHERTY TOLD HIM THAT ONE SCARLZ, A MARRIED, EMPLOYED IN CHICAGO ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, STATED JOE DE LUCIA OR BURCIA, FORMER MAYOR OF MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, INVOLVED IN HANDLING MONEY IN CONNECTION WITH SECURING PAROLES. DOHERTY BELIEVES BISHOP SHEIL AND STEVE TEACH, CHICAGO CONTRACTOR, INVOLVED IN SECURING PAROLES. SUTAL RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH TESTELLI, PORCARA, SCARLZ, AND BURGE. INTERVIEW WITH BURGE TO BE CONSIDERED AFTER SCARLZ INTERVIEW.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 19 5 15 PM

RECORDED 58-2000-2
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INDEXED 37 SEP

Washington Field

TELEMETER

SENT VIA

Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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TELEMETER

9/16/95 Speculation

CHICAGO 10 FROM WASHINGTON 19 6-13 P

SAC.....URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY. REBUCALL TODAY. JAMES DOHERTY, TRIBUNE REPORTER, ADVISES HIS INFORMATION REGARDING ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN OBTAINING PAROLE SUBJECTS PRINCIPALLY RUMORS AND ANONYMOUS. STATES DURING ELECTIONS FALL NINETEEN FORTYSIX TREMENDOUS PRESSURE PUT ON WEST SIDE CHICAGO ITALIANS TO VOTE DEMOCRATIC. RUMOR INDICATED PURPOSE THIS PRESSURE WAS TO PLACE DEMOCRATS IN POWER WITH VIEW OF ULTIMATELY SECURING PAROLE OF DE LUCIA, FORMER POLITICAL BOSS. STATES HE PERSONALLY CAMPAIGNED VIGOROUSLY FOR ELECTION REPUBLICAN MARIO TENELLI, WHO WON OVER FUSCO, LABOR UNION LEADER THROUGH WHOM DE LUCIA GAVE POLITICAL ORDERS FROM THE PENITENTIARY. STATES ONE JOE PORCARA, PRECINCT CAPTAIN, TWENTYEIGHTH WARD, ASHAMED OF HIS ACTIVITIES DURING ELECTIONS AND APOLOGETIC REGARDING ACTIVITIES TO THROW ELECTION TO DEMOCRATS. DOHERTY SAYS FOLLOWING PAROLE OF SUBJECTS MANY RUMORS AND ANONYMOUS CALLS RECEIVED BY HIMSELF AND TRIBUNE THAT PAROLES WERE FIXED AND SUGGESTED ONE QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS PAID TO ATTORNEY PAUL DILLON, ST. LOUIS, TO SECURE PAROLE. UNIDENTIFIED FRIEND OF DOHERTY TOLD HIM THAT ONE SCZELZ, A BARBER, EMPLOYED IN CHICAGO ASSESSOR-S OFFICE, STATED JOE BURGE OR BURGIA, FORMER MAYOR OF MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, INVOLVED IN HANDLING MONEY IN CONNECTION WITH SECURING PAROLES. DOHERTY

END PAGE ONE

BELIEVES BISHOP SHEIL AND STEVE HEALY, CHICAGO CONTRACTOR, INVOLVED IN SECURING PAROLES. SUTEL RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH TENELLI, PORCARA, SCZELZ, AND BURGE. INTERVIEW WITH BURGE TO BE CONSIDERED AFTER SCZELZ INTERVIEW.

HOOVER

END

ACK PLS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: October 15, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, ET AL
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTER

85425

Mr. O. S. THIEL, Statistician, Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts, advised SAs J. A. CONNORS and J. C. NEELY, on the morning of October 15, 1947, that Mr. O'DONNELL, of the House Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, about a week or ten days ago telephonically requested of his office that a survey be made of all ten year sentences imposed by the U. S. Courts in 1942, 1943 and 1944, to determine what percentage of persons convicted in those years have received paroles. He expects the survey to be completed in about a week and will then furnish a copy of the survey to the Washington Field Office. Mr. THIEL could not furnish the full name of Mr. O'DONNELL but thinks he is a clerical employee with the Committee. His telephone extension is 422.

Former Bureau Agent T. J. SCOTT, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, advised he will determine the position and full name of O'DONNELL, "off the record", and advise this office.

Mr. THIEL further related he can furnish a copy of the survey to the Washington Field Office without advising anyone, inasmuch as the Bureau is entitled to this sort of information and that he will not reveal that inquiries have been made in this regard.

cc Chicago

58-2000 - X

HANDLED BY CROP DUST

JCN:VIM
58-261

RECORDED 58-2000

EX-25 1 OCT 17 1947

2/16/95 SPC/CR

Memo 10-15-47 EJM

Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Evans

The Attorney General

October 15, 1947

Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA; ET AL
EXTORTION; FALSE IMPRISONMENT

RECORDED

Information has been brought to our attention in connection with the investigation of instant case that Mr. O. S. Saiol, Statistician, Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts, is presently making a survey for the purpose of determining the number of prisoners who received ten year sentences in the years 1942, 1943, and 1944, and who have been paroled during the current year. This survey is being made at the request of Mr. Francis E. O'Donnell, House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and will be completed some time next week.

EX-25

I thought you would be interested in obtaining this information.

EJM:abk:LS

2-K

2/16/95 SPSalcw

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10 55
DATE 10-17-47
BY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

49 JAN 5 1948

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 18, 1947

Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA
CHARLES FICA
PHILLIP D'AMBRRA
PAUL DE LUCIA, alias Paul Ricca
JOHN ROSKELLI;
BRIBERY

Reference is made to my memorandum of September 16, 1947, in the captioned matter reporting the results of an interview with Congressman Fred E. Busbey (R. - Ill.) during which time Mr. Busbey referred to the following persons: Paul Dillon, attorney, St. Louis, Missouri; John P. Mick and Clyde Weston, St. Louis, Missouri; James Doherty, reporter, Chicago Daily Tribune, Chicago, Illinois, and Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Chicago, Illinois.

There are attached blind memoranda concerning each of these persons for your information and consideration in connection with this matter.

The files maintained by the U. S. Board of Parole on the captioned parolees have been obtained for a detailed review. The pertinent information gleaned therefrom will be furnished you as soon as possible in order to supplement the data concerning these persons submitted with my memorandum of September 16, 1947.

Enclosure

WHC:KLW

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:11 pm
DATE 9-18-47
BY

RECORDED
INDEXED

58-2000-3

SEP 19 6 01 PM '47

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Caver

September 16, 1947

RE: PAUL DILLON

Summary

During April, 1946, an attorney in St. Louis, Missouri, advised that Paul Dillon is a well known St. Louis attorney and very active in Democratic political affairs. He has an unsavory reputation as an attorney and is considered contentious. It was reported that Dillon had associated with underworld characters and had represented them in court and was considered a mediocre attorney. In April 1946, another practicing attorney in St. Louis, Missouri, reported that Paul Dillon was known to have important political connections in Washington and was a campaign manager for President Truman in his successful race for the United States Senate in 1934, and had visited the President in recent months. It was further alleged that Dillon has talked about his political acquaintanceship with Cabinet members including the present Postmaster General and that he had on several occasions consulted with the Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, Missouri. The attorneys referred to above requested that their names be kept confidential. (87-5172-220)

b7D

It has been determined that Paul Dillon is an intimate associate of Meyer Gordon, and has attempted to assist Gordon in a settlement of the Internal Revenue Bureau's income tax claim against Gordon. Meyer Gordon is a notorious Chicago jewel fence who was convicted in the U. S. District Court, Detroit, Michigan in May of 1946, and sentenced to 20 years and $10,000 fine for violation of the National Stolen Property Act. Meyer Gordon is presently out on appeal. From a highly confidential and reliable source,

[redacted]

vestigation in St. Louis, Missouri, revealed that Dillon was absent from St. Louis for several days subsequent to April 8, 1946, but his location during this time is not known. It was ascertained, however, that on April 29, 1946, Dillon departed from St. Louis by Eastern Airlines for Washington, D. C. The income tax charges against Gordon are still pending. (87-5172-95)

During August, 1946, information was received that Paul Dillon was the attorney for John F. Dougherty, Sheriff for the City of St. Louis. It was reported that Sheriff Dougherty was considered by the late James Ragen, Sr. to be a St. Louis contact of the Chicago Syndicate. It was further reported by an informant that Dougherty and his attorney, Paul Dillon, on one occasion attempted to intercede for John Nick, a labor racketeer, who was being held by the police of the Second District in St. Louis; however, they received a cold reception. The date this incident occurred is not known. (62-75147-42-12-16 p.44)

It was further reported that Edward Michael Brady, a former labor racketeer in St. Louis, Missouri, was frequently seen in the company of Sheriff Dougherty and Paul Dillon in the Club Room of Red Gox's saloon in St. Louis, Missouri. (62-75147-42-12 p.19)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WHC:gjb

58-200-3

2/6/95 SP5Q/Q

September 18, 1947

RE: JOHN PETER NICK, alias
John P. Nick

Summary

John Peter Nick is an American citizen born April 9, 1890 at St. Louis, Missouri. Little is known of his personal history except that he has had a reputation of being a racketeer in St. Louis for years, and is known to have associated with many hoodlums and gangsters in that area. In June 1939 information was received from informants in the St. Louis area that John Peter Nick was one of the most powerful men in that area in the labor racket. (62-39506, Serial 10

From about July 1, 1936, to June 11, 1940, Nick was First International Vice President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada. John Peter Nick conspired for years with Clyde Arlando Weston, business manager of the Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators Protective Union, Local No. 143, St. Louis, Missouri, and other persons in that vicinity to obtain the payment of money and other valuable considerations from the exhibitors of motion picture films through the use of, attempts to use and threats to use force, violence and coercion in violation of Section 420-e, Title 18, U. S. Code, which is commonly known as the Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute.

On June 11, 1940, an indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at St. Louis, Missouri, in twelve counts against John Peter Nick and Clyde Arlando Weston. Eleven of the counts charged these persons with violations of Section 420-e, Title 18, U. S. Code, while the twelfth count charged them with violating Section 1, Title 15, U. S. Code, commonly known as the Federal Antitrust Statute.

On September 18, 1940, in the U. S. District Court at St. Louis, Missouri, John Peter Nick was found guilty by a jury on the first eleven counts of the indictment. He was acquitted on the twelfth count. On September 23, 1940, John Peter Nick was sentenced to serve five years in a Federal penitentiary on each of the eleven counts for which he was convicted, each sentences to run concurrently. He was also fined the sum of $10,000.

John Peter Nick, FBI No. 1816827, has a lengthy record of arrests by the St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department, dating back to February, 1914, which consists of arrests on charges of suspected gambling, disturbing the peace, suspected larceny, larceny from interstate shipment, suspected shooting, suspicion of robbery, Harrison Drug Act, grand larceny, labor trouble, suspected murder and robbery third degree. According to the information available, the arrest of Nick on February 24, 1939, by the St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department on a charge of robbery third degree is the only occasion on which he was tried after arrest prior to his trial in Federal Court as indicated above. He was acquitted on the robbery charge, according to our files, on January 11, 1940. (60-2149-104)

Information received from informants in St. Louis, Missouri, in April of 1945 reflects that John Peter Nick was conditionally released from the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, in March, 1945, and subsequently obtained employment as a stage hand at the Orpheum Theatre in St. Louis, Missouri.

(62-75147-42-9 pg. 27)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WHC/rh

September 17, 1947

Re: CLYDE ARLANDO WESTON,
alias Clyde A. Weston.

Clyde Arlando Weston is an American citizen, born December 21, 1891 at Vandalia, Illinois. Little is known of Weston's personal history except that for several years he has been known to law enforcement authorities in St. Louis, Missouri as a racketeer and has a bad reputation in that vicinity.

From about July 1, 1936 to June 11, 1940 Clyde Arlando Weston was Business Manager of the Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 143, St. Louis, Missouri. He, together with John Peter Nick, First International Vice President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, acted in concert and with other persons to obtain the payment of money and other valuable considerations from exhibitors of motion picture films in the St. Louis, Missouri area by the use of, attempts to use, and threats to use force, violence and coercion.

On June 11, 1940 an indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury charging Weston and John Peter Nick with violating Sections 420 (a), Title 18, United States Code, commonly known as the Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute, in eleven counts. A twelfth count of the same indictment charged these individuals with a violation of Section 1, Title 15, United States Code, commonly known as the Federal Anti-Trust Statute. On September 18, 1940 Clyde Arlando Weston was found guilty by a jury in the United States District Court at St. Louis, Missouri on eleven counts of the indictment mentioned above. He was acquitted on the twelfth count charging a violation of the Federal Anti-Trust Statute. On September 23, 1940 Weston was sentenced to serve five years in a Federal penitentiary on each of the eleven counts for which he was convicted, these sentences to run concurrently. He was also fined the sum of $10,000.

The fingerprint records of Clyde Arlando Weston, FBI No. 1816826, reveal that he was arrested on February 21, 1939 by the St. Louis, Missouri Police Department on a charge of Robbery, Third Degree. There is no information available concerning the disposition of this charge. Also, in addition to the conviction of this individual in Federal Court at St. Louis, Missouri, as indicated above, the files of the St. Louis, Missouri Police Department reflect that he was arrested by that agency on September 7, 1917 and charged with operating an automobile without a license and suspected of taking the automobile without the owner's consent; disposition: "Costs". He was also arrested by the St. Louis Police Department on January 31, 1918 on a charge of Deserting the United States Army; no disposition indicated. (62-3[illegible]-1[illegible])

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tam
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WHC:JEH

[illegible] 2/14/95 SP5a/ps

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By memorandum dated July 31, 1947 Mr. John F. Sonnett, Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust Division, requested this Bureau to undertake an investigation relating to Clyde A. Weston with a view to ascertaining his financial ability, inasmuch as Weston had requested the Government to agree to accept the sum of $250 in payment of the $10,000 fine imposed upon him in the United States District Court at St. Louis, Missouri, as indicated above. This investigation is presently going forward in our St. Louis Division. Mr. Sonnett's memorandum stated that Weston had served his prison sentence in full, with time off for good behavior. Weston's attorney was stated to be William J. Becker, 50 South Central Avenue, Clayton, Missouri. (93-2834)

The present residence address of Weston is not known.

85-1-37

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

4

Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Andrews

September 17, 1947

Summary

RE: JAMES DOHERTY, Reporter
Chicago Daily Tribune

The files of this Bureau contain a clipping from the Chicago Daily Tribune, December 26, 1937, entitled, "Prove 50% of Parolees Go Back to Crime", written by James Doherty. This rather lengthy article dealt extensively with the parole system in the State of Illinois. Through the medium of several charts and figures on the number of persons paroled from prison between 1929 and 1936 and the number of persons paroled who subsequently committed crimes, he endeavored to prove that the statistics issued by the State Parole authorities in Illinois indicating that 85% of parolees make good were misleading and erroneous.

(94-8-18-47)

James Doherty is author of an article which appeared in the Chicago Daily Tribune under date of January 29, 1940, entitled, "F. Lynden Smith Hired Insane Cop, Inquiry Reveals". This is a rather lengthy article relating to an incident occurring shortly prior thereto in which it was alleged F. Lynden Smith, Illinois State Director of Public Works, had hired one John Howe, an escaped insanity patient and accused robber, for employment on the Illinois State Police Force. It was said that Howe was then, at the time the article was published, under arrest for alleged bribery of a juror.

(62-37713-21x6)

Other information available to this Bureau indicates that James Doherty, reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune, has written numerous articles for his newspaper dealing with vice, gambling, crime conditions in the Chicago area and the political situation in that city.

(62-81093-9-469, pages 44 and 52)

W. H. Caver:gjb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Holm
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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58-2000-3

Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Andrews

September 17, 1947

85-423

RE: BISHOP BERNARD JAMES SHEIL

Summary

The Right Reverend Sheil was born in Chicago, Illinois. He was ordained a priest in 1910 and was made assistant pastor of Saint Mel's Church, Chicago, Illinois, where he remained until 1917. In 1918-19, he was a chaplain at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. He was appointed assistant Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago in 1923 and became Chancellor in 1924. He has been Auxiliary Bishop since 1928 in Chicago and pastor of St. Andrew's Church. The Right Reverend Sheil is founder of the Catholic Youth Organization.

On August 4, 1942, an article appeared in the New York Times concerning a speech given by the Right Reverend Sheil at the annual convention of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, held in Chicago. According to the article, he told delegates that "Tory minds" had blocked many aspirations of the common man because it was "still fearful of its wealth" and therefore was "afraid of democracy." "Totalitarianism," he warned, "could be defeated only by a genuine democracy that recognises the rights of the common man."

An article appeared in the Gary Post Tribune concerning a speech given by Bishop Sheil on June 29, 1945, on labor. It was pointed out in the article that Bishop Sheil stated the legal, moral right and obligation of all men was to join and take an active interest in the organization and operation of their union. He went on to state that unions and management working together could solve their problems without strikes and depressions; that depressions were caused by big business; that corporations are heartless and interested only in making profits, and that "The Workers should have representation and a greater voice in the management of business. They should be called upon to give their opinions regarding working conditions as it affects their welfare and living." He advocated a 20 per cent raise in wages and stated that in place of a few making all the profits labor should have its fair share. (100-70071, Ser. 232)

An article appeared in the "Chicago American" on December 29, 1939, in which Reverend Ralph A. Gallagher, S.J., Head of the Department of Sociology, Loyola University, was quoted as saying that the parole system can be a success if handled right, and among other statements was quoted as saying, "We rightly can call Bishop Sheil 'the savior of paroles'. His marvelous work and success with parolees is an example how the parole system should be handled". (94-7-17-82x3)

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b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

In June, 1947, a Special Agent of this Bureau interviewed one [redacted] Oak Park, Illinois, a juvenile and delinquent, and ward of Bishop Sheil, who stated that Bishop Sheil had gone to Europe at one time on a mission for the President. He did not, however, indicate the date of this travel or the particular President being served at that time. (47-36070-13)

H. H. Caver:gjb

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FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 19, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL
BRIBERY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 alw

On the morning of September 19, 1947, Mr. JAMES DOHERTY, reporter for the Chicago Tribune, was interviewed by ASAC C. E. HENNRICH and Special Agent JOHN C. NEELY at the Washington Hotel, in accordance with instructions from Mr. E. J. McCABE, of the Bureau.

DOHERTY stated that his information regarding the paroles of the subjects, and specifically the parole of DeLUCCIA, whom he calls RICCA, first came to his attention in connection with the elections in Chicago in the Fall of 1946. At that time, the Italian population on the West Side were terrorized and put in fear of their lives in order to make them go Democratic. He stated it was rumored at that time and that a precinct captain, whom he did not identify, told him also that the purpose of the terrorizing was to put Democrats in office in order to ultimately effect the release on parole of RICCA, the boss, and the other subjects. He said he did not know specifically who directly was the political power among the Italians but that at one time PHIL PACELLI was that power and that when he died two or three years ago, his Irish wife took over. He stated PACELLI'S wife specifically told him on one occasion that she spoke politically for the Italian people. DOHERTY thinks she has now been "clipped" and that power is divided among five or six aldermen. He stated he personally campaigned vigorously for Republican MARIO TENELLI and that he was successful in beating one FUSCO, the Democrat-Labor Union man, through whom RICCA gave political orders from the penitentiary. He said that during the campaign, JOE PORCARA, captain of the 28th ward, indicated he was ashamed of his activity in connection with the elections and was apologetic to DOHERTY for his actions.

DOHERTY stated that when the subjects were paroled in August, 1947, all the rumors which had been prevalent during the 1946 elections were revived and that anonymous information from many sources was received by the Chicago Tribune and by him personally indicating that a quarter of a million dollars had been paid to effect the release of the subjects on parole. For example, he exhibited to ASAC HENNRICH a teletype he received from the Tribune the night of September 18, 1947, which stated: "Anonymous foner advised FREDDY MORELLI in on deal and priest, who few months ago gave $3000 banquet for MORELLI, on petition asking for parole." He stated specifically an anonymous caller informed him a quarter of a million dollars was paid to PAUL DILLON, a St. Louis attorney whom DOHERTY described as a lawyer representing racketeers, pointing out that he recently represented Sheriff DAUGHERTY, of St. Louis, in connection with a hit-and-run case, for which DAUGHERTY received a one year sentence. DOHERTY stated DAUGHERTY undoubtedly is a member of the mob in St. Louis and represented the mob's interest there, and that he controls gambling establishments in St. Louis and particularly in Illinois across the river from St. Louis. DOHERTY

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stated DILLON has access to the White House, being given preference over important Government officials, and that he has for many years been a friend and confidante of the President.

DOHERTY stated that recently while in Chicago, a friend of his, whose name he did not divulge, advised that an Italian barber, whose name he thought is spelled SCZELZ and who is employed in the Chicago Assessor's office, had stated that one JOE BURGE or BURGIA, former mayor of Maywood, Illinois, was involved in handling the money in connection with these paroles.

DOHERTY was asked specifically regarding the two prominent Chicagoans referred to in the Tribune article and he said that Congressman Fred E. BUSBEY had told him that the Attorney General had told BUSBEY that two prominent persons in Chicago were involved, and DOHERTY added, "mostly priests". He then stated: "I can name two prominent people: Bishop SHIEL and STEVE HEALY." DOHERTY stated that Bishop SHIEL has long been known for his activities with parolees. He said STEVE HEALY is a contractor in Chicago who recently was turned down ona $23,000,000 bid in connection with the Chicago water works project, that he owns the Hotel Stevens, Hotel Sheraton and three other hotels in Chicago, that he bought them with CAPONE money and that his source of information in that connection is former SAC SPENCER DRAYTON when he was in charge of the Chicago Office. He also stated that former Mayor KELLY is reputed to be a partner of HEALY'S in connection with the operation of these hotels and in connecting KELLY with the operations of the CAPONE mob, he pointed out that recently, when the CAPONE mob was attempting to set up a racing information service in competition to RAGEN, that the Chicago Telephone Company installed 16 telephones in one place to furnish wire service, that he, DOHERTY, went to the Governor of Illinois and protested and then went to the telephone company and tried to get them to take the phones out and he was informed by the telephone company that KELLY had interceded with the telephone company and had pointed out that to remove the phones would be inteference with the freedom of the press, since the syndicate was publishing a scratch sheet. DOHERTY stated that HARRY ASH, who is State Superintendent of Crime Prevention for the State of Illinois, told him that Bishop SHIEL and STEVE HEALY had been the original sponsors of subject GIOE and that it was on this information that DOHERTY connected Bishop SHIEL and HEALY with the paroles of the subjects in this case. DOHERTY stated that ASH was asked to be parole advisor for GIOE and did serve in that capacity until GIOE'S release and then, as the result of criticism, became panicky and said he would not act as such. DOHERTY stated while it has not been announced, he knows LOU ELTON has been appointed GIOE'S parole advisor.

DOHERTY stated that he had interviewed DILLON in St. Louis and had been practically thrown out of his office, that DILLON would not say whether he represented the

defendants in this case, or was retained by them or how much he had been paid. He said he had interviewed Parole Board member WILSON, in Mississippi, and that WILSON had stated he had been given no orders in connection with the parole of these men, but that WILSON had admitted that from time to time, persons in the Attorney General's office and representatives of Congress have suggested paroles and that he, WILSON, has gone along and granted paroles, that WILSON mentioned that Congressman Harold KNUTSON was one of the persons who had recommended a parole, although he did not divulge the name of the person paroled.

DOHERTY was asked specifically as to whether there is a file which contains all the various information and rumors in the possession of the Chicago Tribune in connection with this matter, and he stated the Tribune has several files which will be made available for review if an Agent will go to the Tribune office in Chicago. He stated he will be glad to furnish any information which comes into his possession concerning this case and that if there are any other items the Bureau would like to talk over with him, he will be glad to make himself available for interview. He said he has been to the Parole Board in an endeavor to see the parole files of the subjects but the Parole Board had declined to allow him to see the files, stating the FBI is conducting an investigation and they may not be able to make the files available until the completion of that investigation. DOHERTY stated he is going to remain in Washington until he sees those files and that so long as we have a Republican Congress, he knows he will get to see them and, if necessary, Congressman BUSBEY will have them subpoenaed before the Congressional Committee and he will see them then. DOHERTY stated that a representative of the Tribune had interviewed United States Attorney BORIS KOSTELANETZ who had declined to comment as to his recommendations in connection with the parole of the subjects, stating he had been "frozen" by Washington. He said that a representative of the Tribune had interviewed Judge BRIGHT who had stated he had recommended against parole of the subjects and had subsequently written a letter to the Parole Board in connection with D'ANDREA, explaining his views of the case.

cc Chicago

CEH:VIM

Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Evans

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 20, 1947

Director, FBI

SE 16 LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al
BRIEFLY

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Mr. James Doherty, a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, was located in Washington and interviewed in connection with the captioned matter on September 19, 1947.

Doherty advised that his information with reference to the paroles of the five individuals in this case, and specifically the parole of Paul DeLucia, first came to his attention in the Fall of 1946 during the campaign which preceded the elections then in Chicago. At that time, according to Doherty, the Italian population on Chicago's West Side was terrorized and put in fear of their lives in an effort to insure a Democratic victory. He stated that it was generally rumored at that time and in addition a Precinct Captain, who he did not identify, told him that the purpose of the terrorizing was to put Democrats in office so that the ultimate release on parole of DeLucia could be effected as well as the other subjects. Doherty characterized DeLucia as a political boss. Doherty claimed he did not know who was the real political power among the Italians in Chicago, but at one time a Phil Pacelli was in control. Pacelli is stated to have died two or three years ago at which time his Irish wife took over his political power. According to Doherty, Pacelli's wife specifically told him on one occasion that she spoke politically for the Italian people. Doherty thinks that the political power of Pacelli's widow no longer exists and that her political influence has been divided among five or six aldermen. Doherty admitted that during the City of Chicago election campaign in the Fall of 1946, he personally campaigned vigorously for a Republican candidate, Mario Tenelli. Doherty claimed that this campaign was successful and that Tenelli was elected over an individual whom he knew only under the last name Fusco. Doherty identified Fusco as a Democrat-Labor Union man through whom DeLucia gave political orders from the penitentiary. Doherty also indicated that during this campaign Joe Porcara, Captain of the 23th Ward, indicated he was ashamed of his activity in connection with the elections and apologized to Doherty for his actions.

It was related further by Doherty that when Louis Campagna and the other subjects in this case were paroled in August, 1947, all the rumors which had been prevalent during the 1946 elections were revived. He added that anonymous information from many sources was received by the Chicago Tribune and by him personally indicating that a quarter of a million dollars had been paid to effect the release of these subjects on parole. He stated specifically that an anonymous caller had informed him that a quarter of a million dollars was paid to Paul Dillon, a St. Louis attorney whom Doherty described as a lawyer representing the racketeers. Doherty advised that Dillon had recently

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm

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TIME 10:08 AM
DATE 9-22-47
BY CAE

represented Sheriff Dougherty of St. Louis in connection with a hit and run case for which Dougherty is alleged to have received a one year sentence. (The Chicago Tribune reporter undoubtedly referred to John F. Dougherty, Sheriff for the City of St. Louis).

Doherty continued by saying that the St. Louis Sheriff was undoubtedly a member of the "mob" in St. Louis and represented their interests there. He contends further that Dougherty controls gambling establishments in St. Louis and also in southern Illinois immediately across the river from St. Louis. According to Doherty, Dillon has access to the White House being given preference over important Governmental officials, and that he has for many years been a friend and confidant of the President. It was further stated by Doherty that recently while in Chicago a friend of his whose name he did not divulge, advised that an Italian barber whose name he believed to be Sczelz and who is employed in the Chicago assessor's office, had stated that a Joe Burge or Burgia, a former Mayor of Maywood, Illinois, was involved in handling the money in connection with these paroles. A specific question was asked Doherty as to the identity of the two prominent Chicagoans referred to in the newspaper article in the Chicago Tribune concerning this case. Doherty said that Congressman Busbey had told him that the Attorney General had related to Busbey that two prominent persons in Chicago were involved, and Doherty added, "mostly priests". He then stated "I can name two prominent people, Bishop Sheil and Steve Healy". Doherty said that Bishop Sheil has long been known for his activities with parolees. He identified Steve Healy as a contractor in Chicago who was recently turned down on a twenty-three million dollar bid in connection with a Chicago water works project. He added that Healy owns the Hotel Stevens, the Hotel Sheraton and three other Chicago hostelries. Doherty claims Healy bought these hotels with Capone money. He alleges that former Mayor Kelly of Chicago is a partner of Healy's in connection with the operation of these hotels.

In connecting Kelly with the operations of the so-called Capone Mob, he pointed out that sixteen telephones had been installed in one location to furnish racing wire service. Doherty said this occurred when the Capone group was attempting to set up a racing information service in competition to that being operated by James Ragen Sr. Doherty stated he went to the Governor of Illinois and protested the installation of these telephones and then went to the telephone company and tried to get them to remove the telephones. Doherty said he was informed by the telephone company that former Mayor Kelly had interceded with the telephone company pointing out that to remove the phones would be an interference with the freedom of the press since the syndicate was publishing a scratch sheet.

It was further related by Doherty that Harry Ash, who he identified as State Superintendent of Crime Prevention for the State of Illinois, told him that Bishop Sheil and Steve Healy had been the original sponsors of Subject Cioe and that it was in this manner that Doherty connected Bishop Sheil and Healy with the paroles of the subjects in this case. Doherty stated that Ash

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

was asked to be Parole Advisor for Gioe and did serve in this capacity until Gioe's release. Thereafter, as a result of criticism, Doherty claims Ash became panicky stating he would not further act as Gioe's Parole Advisor. Doherty stated that while it had not been announced, he knew that Lou Pelton had been appointed Gioe's Parole Advisor to succeed Ash.

Doherty further stated that he had gone to St. Louis to interview Paul Dillon and that he had been practically thrown out of Dillon's office. He added that Dillon would not say whether he represented the subjects of this case or was retained by them or how much he had been paid. Doherty added that he had also interviewed in Mississippi, Mr. T. Webber Wilson, a member of the United States Board of Parole. According to Doherty, Wilson told him he had been given no orders in connection with the parole of the subjects in this case. Wilson is alleged to have admitted, however, that from time to time persons in the Attorney General's office and representatives of Congress have suggested paroles and that he, Wilson, had gone along and granted such paroles. Wilson is stated to have mentioned that Congressman Knutson was one of the persons who had recommended a parole although he did not divulge the name of the person paroled. Doherty related that he had been to the offices of the United States Board of Parole in Washington in an effort to see the parole files on the subjects of this case. He said that the Parole Board had declined to allow him to see the files stating that the FBI is conducting an investigation and they may not be able to make the files available until the completion of that investigation. Doherty stated he is going to remain in Washington until he sees those files. Doherty added that he is certain he will get to see them because if necessary Congressman Busbey will have them subpoenaed before a Congressional Committee where he, Doherty, will review them. Doherty related further that a representative of the Chicago Tribune had interviewed former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Boris Kostelanetz, who prosecuted the case involving these subjects, and that Kostelanetz had declined to comment as to his recommendations in connection with the parole of these subjects stating he had been "frozen" by Washington. Doherty added that a representative of the Tribune had also interviewed Judge Bright of the United States District Court at New York where these subjects were tried, and convicted. Judge Bright is stated to have said he had recommended against parole of the subjects and had subsequently written a letter to the Parole Board in connection with Subject D'Andrea explaining his views of the case.

Further investigation in this case is being given vigorous attention by this Bureau.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Room
Miss Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: 9-18-47

FROM : A. Rosen

Call: 1:05 P.M.

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, et al
BRIBERY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Pursuant to your instructions, at 1:05 P.M., SAC G. R. McSwain of the Chicago Division was instructed to make arrangements for an immediate interview with James Doherty, reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune. Mr. McSwain advised that he or ASAC Hosteny, accompanied by an experienced Agent, would immediately handle the interview and advise the Bureau of the results.

Subsequently Mr. McSwain telephonically advised that it had been ascertained James Doherty was in Washington and could be located through the Washington Office of the Chicago Daily Tribune.

ASAC Carl Hennrich of the Washington Field Division was thereafter contacted and arrangements are being made by Mr. Hennrich to conduct the interview with James Doherty, accompanied by an experienced Agent. Mr. Hennrich has had an opportunity of reviewing all of the information available at the Bureau concerning this matter, and is attempting to arrange for the interview with Mr. Doherty today. Mr. Hennrich after the interview with Mr. Doherty will arrange for similarly interviewing the members of the Parole Board.

ACTION BEING TAKEN

The Washington Field Division is fully cognizant of the importance of this case, and all leads developed as a result of these interviews will be vigorously pressed.

cc - Mr. Nichols

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM

FROM : A. ROSEN

DATE: September 16, 1947

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA
CHARLES GIOE
PHILLIP D'ANDREA
PAUL DE LUCIA, alias Paul Ricca
JOHN ROSELLI
BRIBERY

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5A/CW

Pursuant to your instructions Special Agent F. L. Price contacted Judge Fred S. Rogers and Judge Boleslau J. Monkiewicz, members of the United States Board of Parole at Room #418 in the H.O.L.C. Building, in order to obtain the United States Board of Parole files on the subjects of this case. Judge Rogers stated that he welcomed the inquiries which he understood had been ordered by the Attorney General. He turned over to the interviewing Agent the following United States Board of Parole files: Louis Campagna, 62119-L; Charles Gioe, 62121-L; Phillip D'Andrea, 5980-H; Paul DeLucia, 62118-L; John Roselli, 4305-TH. In turning over these files Judge Rogers directed the Bureau's attention to the letter to Mr. Walter K. Urich, Board Executive, United States Board of Parole, Washington, D. C., from Judge John Bright, United States District Court, New York, dated June 5, 1947, which letter is contained in the file on Phillip D'Andrea. Judge Rogers particularly emphasized the statement on page three of this letter reading as follows: "As I wrote before, D'Andrea was merely the beneficiary of the conspiracy and not an active participant in the arrangements under which Browne and Bioff were to extort the money and to divide it among other members of the conspiracy". This statement was being pointed out, according to Judge Rogers, since it was one of the items considered by the Parole Board in each of the cases involved in this investigation, however, this letter is only filed in the D'Andrea file and copies have not been placed in the other files.

Judge Rogers made available two pieces of paper relative to George E. Browne and William Bioff, whom Judge Rogers regarded as the principal offenders in the original anti-racketeering offense involved. According to Judge Rogers, the sentence imposed on Browne was reduced by Judge Knox of the Southern District of New York on December 22, 1944, from eight years on two counts to "3 years and 28 days. To be released forthwith". Similarly in the case of Bioff, Judge Knox on December 22, 1944, ammended the sentence imposed of ten years on two counts to "3 years, 1 month and 3 days". Judge Rogers states that he was calling attention to the ammended sentence against the "principal offenders" since it was a factor considered by the Board of Parole in granting parole to the subjects of this investigation.

Judge Rogers volunteered the information that in the opinion of the United States Board of Parole, all of the subjects had demonstrated "wonderful institutional adjustment". It was Judge Rogers' expressed belief that the subjects did not have extensive criminal records and that the prior convictions against the

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subjects were extremely remote. He cited the Louis Campagna case where the Bank Robbery charge of one to fourteen years was imposed back in 1919 from which offense he was paroled on April 8, 1924, by the Illinois State Authorities. He also cited Phil D'Andrea's record which showed six months in jail on a charge of Contempt back in 1931. Judge Rogers further stated that there were no previous convictions against Gioe, DeLucia and Roselli.

Judge Rogers stated that he had on his desk a memorandum to the Attorney General dated September 12, 1946, citing unfavorable publicity which appeared in the newspapers regarding the parole of these members of the Capone Mob and requesting the Attorney General to authorize an investigation. Mr. Rogers stated that an editorial in the Chicago Tribune had been particularly derogatory. He stated that upon learning that the Attorney General had already authorized an investigation of this matter, that his memorandum would not be submitted to the Attorney General. He hinted that certain investigative suggestions were set forth in this memorandum and he was asked whether he wished to make these same suggestions available to the FBI. He indicated that the following investigative suggestions would be made for the Bureau's consideration in connection with any investigation which might be undertaken: (1) That appropriate officials of the Chicago Tribune be interviewed regarding the identity of the writer and the basis for the editorial which appeared in the Chicago Tribune, August 16, 1947, captioned "Who Fixed This One". (2) That this editorial makes the statement "There is nothing in the records to give the slightest hope that they (the paroled members of the Capone Mob) had been rehabilitated". Where, asked Judge Rogers, did the newspaper representative obtain access to the Prison's adjustment records, which are confidential. Although it was explained to Judge Rogers and Judge Monkiewicz that the purpose of the writer's visit was to merely obtain the pertinent files, both of these individuals indicated that if it became necessary or desirable for them to be interviewed regarding their handling of these cases, they would be willing and anxious to cooperate to the fullest extent.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

The United States Board of Parole files are presently being reviewed for information of value to this investigation and you will be advised of the findings.

Regarding the suggested investigation at the Chicago Tribune, prompted by its editorial of August 16, 1947, it is recommended that any investigative action in this regard be held in abeyance pending receipt of a reply to the Bureau's memorandum to the Attorney General dated September 16, 1947, calling his attention to the results of the interview with Congressman Busbey (R. - Ill.) and asking for instructions as to the manner in which he desires the investigation to be handled.

This is awaiting
AG's instructions.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 22, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, ET AL
BRIBERY

Remylet September 20, 1947, setting forth details of the interview with Judge FRED ROGERS, of the Parole Board.

On September 22, 1947, Judge ROGERS called ASAC C. E. HENNRICH and stated his recollection has been somewhat refreshed concerning the handling of the paroles in this case, since he was interviewed by the FBI, and that he now recalls that an attorney named STERN from Fargo, South Dakota, had appeared before the Board in behalf of D'ANDREA, and at the time had "made the astonishing statement that Judge BRIGHT had told him personally that the defendants should receive parole considerations because they were not the principal offenders". Judge ROGERS stated this statement was made in his presence to Judge WILSON.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tamm

DATE: September 9, 1947

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA
CHARLES GIOE
PHILLIP D'ANDREA
PAUL DE LUCIA, alias Paul Picca
JOHN ROSELLI
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE

To advise that the attached newspaper clippings relate that the former Capone gangsters, Louis Campagna, Charles Gioe, Phillip D'Andrea, Paul DeLucia and John Roselli, were paroled from Federal institutions on August 13, 1947.

DETAILS

On December 22, 1943, in the U. S. District Court at New York City, Campagna, Gioe, D'Andrea, DeLucia and Roselli were found guilty on jury trial for violation of Section 420a, Title 18, United States Code. This was in connection with the case entitled "William Bioff, was., et al., Anti-Racketeering, Mail Fraud". Investigation conducted in this case revealed that the above-mentioned subjects, along with George E. Browne and Willy Bioff and others, had extorted large sums of money from movie producers. On December 31, 1943 each of the subjects was sentenced to serve 10 years in prison and fined $10,000.

For your information in reviewing the data set forth below, Section 714, Title 18, United States Code, which relates to parole matters, provides that a Federal prisoner who has been sentenced to a term of over one year and who has served one-third of the total of such term for which he was sentenced may be released on parole. It appears that these individuals were paroled after serving one-third of their ten-year sentence, the United States Board of Parole having acted favorably on their application for parole.

The following is a brief summary of information available on each subject:

RECORDED
INDEXED

LOUIS CAMPAGNA

Louis "Little New York" Campagna, a "trigger man", has served as Frank Nitti's bodyguard part of the time and served as a front man for gambling houses in Chicago. He is a former Capone lieutenant and was prominent in the Chicago underworld. He was one of the controlling members of the Chicago Syndicate prior to his conviction in 1943. He is alleged to have, at one time, offered Alvin Karpis a position in the Syndicate at a salary of $250 per week as a strong arm man.

The identification record under FBI No. 618863 reflects that Campagna was arrested on October 1, 1918 by the Chicago, Illinois Police Department

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on a charge of Bank Robbery. He was received at the State Reformatory of Illinois on April 3, 1919 to serve one to fourteen years. He was paroled on this charge on April 8, 1924 and was arrested as a parole violator on October 10, 1924. He was again released on parole on November 11, 1924 and was discharged from parole on November 1, 1925.

On December 19, 1932 Campagna was again arrested by the Chicago, Illinois Police Department on a charge of General Principles, and no disposition is shown for this arrest.

On March 24, 1943 Campagna was arrested by the United States Marshal, Chicago, Illinois, on a charge of Extortion and Postal Fraud and, according to the identification record, a nolle prosequi was entered on May 6, 1947.

On December 31, 1943 Louis Campagna was sentenced to serve 10 years and fined $10,000 on Anti-Racketeering Violation.

PHILLIP D'ANDREA Summary

Phillip D'Andrea has been a film operator since 1934. During 1942 he, on numerous occasions, approached Nathaniel C. Barger, a Chicago theater owner, and requested a place on the latter's payroll without success. In September, 1942 Ralph Capone, brother of Al Capone, interceded on behalf of D'Andrea, Barger ordered Capone out of his office and several weeks later D'Andrea called on Barger and stated that he had instructions to collect $2,000 down and $1,000 a month. After Barger's refusal to pay, two carloads of men subsequently riddled the electric sign of his drive-in theater with a hail of revolver bullets.

The identification record under FBI No. 602720 reflects the following arrests:

On October 10, 1931 D'Andrea was arrested by the United States Marshal at Chicago, Illinois on the charge of Contempt and was sentenced to serve six months in the Cook County Jail. This Contempt charge resulted when D'Andrea was found in the courtroom during the trial of Capone with a revolver.

On November 2, 1932 he was arrested by the Chicago, Illinois Police Department on a charge of General Principles, and no disposition is shown for this arrest.

On December 31, 1943 Phillip D'Andrea was sentenced to serve 10 years and fined $10,000 on Anti-Racketeering Violation.

JOHN ROSELLI Summary

John Roselli was serving in the U. S. Army and was stationed at Camp Forest, Tennessee when he was arrested in connection with the Bioff Anti-Racketeering case. He is a former Chicago gangster and a one-time strong arm

man in West Coast strikes. He is the former husband of June Lang, the motion picture actress. He was formerly engaged in public relations work with Pat Casey Enterprises of New York City and Los Angeles, California and he had an interest in the Nation Wide News Service of Los Angeles. He also had an interest in the Agua Caliente race track in Mexico. Roselli did some work as a movie extra when he first went out to California and was the Capone mob's representative on the West Coast. He is listed in the files of the Narcotics Bureau as a major violator.

The identification record under FBI No. 3339986 reflects the following arrests:

In 1924 he was arrested by the Los Angeles, California Police Department for carrying a concealed weapon, and this charge was dismissed.

On May 11, 1926 Roselli was arrested by the San Francisco, California Police Department on a charge of Vagrancy and Fugitive Suspect, and no disposition is reflected on this charge.

In 1926 he was arrested by the Los Angeles, California Police Department on a charge of Suspicion, this charge being dismissed.

In 1931 Roselli was arrested by the San Francisco, California Police Department on a charge of Suspicion, and this charge was dismissed. These last three arrests listed above are unsupported by fingerprints.

On November 14, 1941 Roselli was fingerprinted by the Sheriff's Office at Los Angeles, California in connection with an application to secure a gun permit.

On December 31, 1943 John Roselli was sentenced to serve 10 years and fined $10,000 on Anti-Racketeering Violation.

PAUL DE LUCIA

Paul De Lucia was a minor Capone character who was receiving a salary from Bioff. His identification record under FBI No. 832514 reflects that on March 24, 1943 he was arrested by the United States Marshal at Chicago, Illinois on a charge of Extortion and Postal Fraud. He was again fingerprinted by the United States Marshal at Chicago on April 7, 1943 on a charge of Extortion, and although no dispositions are shown for these arrests, it appears that they were in connection with instant case on which he was sentenced to serve 10 years in prison and fined $10,000, this sentence being imposed on December 31, 1943.

On June 8, 1943 De Lucia was arrested by the United States Marshal at New York City on a charge of Mail Fraud, and a nolle prosequi was entered as to this charge on May 6, 1947.

Memo for Mr. Tamm

CHARLES GIOE

Charles Gioe was a Capone Lieutenant and was frequently referred to as the Syndicate Superintendent of handbooks. He was reportedly suspected by the Chicago Police Department of being implicated in several gang killings in Chicago but no evidence was obtained by the Chicago Police Department in connection with these cases.

The identification record under FBI No. 3339373 reflects that Gioe was arrested by the Des Moines, Iowa Police Department on November 9, 1935 on a charge of Investigation, being released on this charge on November 10, 1935.

On March 25, 1943 Gioe was arrested by the United States Marshal at Chicago, Illinois on a charge of Extortion and Postal Fraud, and a nolle prosequi was entered as to this charge on May 6, 1947, Gioe having been sentenced to serve 10 years and fined $10,000for violation of the Anti-Racketeering Act on December 31, 1943.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

This is being furnished for your information.

ADDENDUM

The Bureau actively investigated these subjects, and on the basis of the information developed during the course of this investigation, these subjects were indicted and subsequently convicted for violation of the Anti-Racketeering Statute. The investigation conducted by the Bureau concerning Browne and Bioff was most extensive, and in connection with the investigation and preparation for trial of Browne and Bioff twenty-seven offices worked on the case. As a result of information developed in connection with the investigation of Browne and Bioff and on the basis of information furnished by these subjects, another investigation was launched resulting in two indictments against seven members of the "Chicago Mob" charging them with Antiracketeering, Conspiracy, and Mail Fraud. Those convicted December 23, 1943, were: Louis Compagna, Paul De Lucia, Phil D'Andrea, Francis Maritote, Charles Gioe, John Rosselli and Louis Kaufman. All except Kaufman were sentenced on December 31, 1943, to terms of ten years and fines of $10,000. Kaufman received a similar fine but his sentence was only seven years. (60-2149-738)

Certainly such things would have been better out of circulation.

b4

SEATTLE
AUG 21
7 PM
1945
WASH

UNITED STATES POSTAGE

BUILD YOUR FUTURE
SAFELY
U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director F.B.I.,
Washington,
D.C.

8-23-45

85-103

File

Bioff
Browne

THE SEATTLE TI

FILM EXTORTION GANG PAROLED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—Five men convicted in 1944 of conspiracy to interfere with transportation and commerce by coercion and violence through a threat "to close every theater in the United States" were paroled yesterday from federal penitentiaries.

The five, who had served one-third of 10-year sentences for the conspiracy to extort more than $1,000,000 from the motion picture industry, were Louis Campagna, Philip D'Andrea, Charles (Cherry Nose) Gide, alias Joy, and Paul De Lucia, all of Chicago, and John Rosselli, of Los Angeles. At their trial a government attorney described them as "members of a powerful underworld combination known as the Capone mob of Chicago, which gang had connections all over the United States."

Convicted with them and sentenced to serve seven years was Louis Kaufman, former business agent of the Newark, N. J., local of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes (A. F. L.).

At an appeal hearing, government attorneys charged that the men "in a parastical way burrowed into control of a powerful labor union and then lived off this relationship." The Appeals Court, upholding the convictions, termed the group "a ruthless and grasping crew of blackmailers."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. D. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Keane
Miss Gandy

Seattle
Anti-Labor

2/16/95 JPSA/GW

58-2220-8

9/9/47

U.S. PAROLES 5 OF CAPONE'S EX-AIDS

De Lucia, Campagna Free After Extorting Million from Movies

Four Chicago hoodlums who went through the bloody era of prohibition as aids to Al Capone were released on parole from federal prisons yesterday after serving terms for extorting $1,000,000 from the movie industry.

Chicagoans released after serving one-third of their 10-year terms were Louis "Little New York" Campagna, Philip D'Andrea, Paul de Lucia and Charles "Cherry Nose" Gioe.

Fifth Man Released.

A fifth man convicted with them also was released. He is John Roselli, West Coast representative of the Capone syndicate.

All five had been assessed $10,000 fines when convicted.

They were convicted in 1943 of extorting $1,000,000 from movie magnates through the heads of the theatrical union, the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

They were convicted on evidence given by George E. Browne, who became president of the union with the mob's help, and Willie Bioff, West Coast representative. Browne and Bioff served short sentences for their part in the extortion plot.

Records Called 'Splendid.'

The Justice Department said that the five men were given their paroles a week ago and released yesterday because their prison record was "splendid." Federal prisoners become eligible for parole after serving one-third of their terms if their record is good.

Campagna, De Lucia and Gioe served their terms at Leavenworth, Kas., D'Andrea in a prison hospital at Springfield, Mo., and Roselli at Terre Haute, Ind.

Successor to Nitti.

De Lucia, better known by his alias of Paul "The Waiter" Ricca, was named to head the Capone gang after the suicide of Frank "The Enforcer" Nitti. But his health broke in the summer of 1943.

Campagna served at one time as a bodyguard for Capone. He served five years in prison for complicity in the $105,000 Argo State Bank robbery.

Andrews Bailiff.

Re

85410

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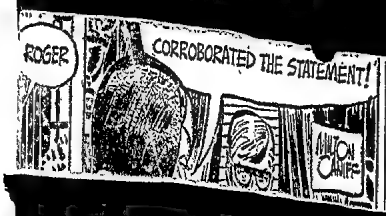
EX-60

CHICAGO SUN

Aug 14, 1947



To Culbertson

By Ely Culbertson.

North's direct slam bid in today's deal was the best way of reaching a good contract.

3 Mob Parolees Back in City, Warned by U.S. to Go Straight

'Check In' Capone Men Here

Ricca, 2 Pals Tell Business Plans

Three Capone syndicate chiefs returned to Chicago today from prison and were warned to stay out of the rackets.

Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna and Charles Gioe, freed on parole yesterday at the Leavenworth (Kas.) federal prison, reported to the U.S. probation office here and were warned they must follow the straight and narrow path.

* * *

EACH HAD a "plan," as required of parolees.

Ricca, also known as Paul de Lucia and "Paul the Waiter" and once picked to succeed Al Capone, said he would run his farm.

"Little New York" Campagna said he would operate his two farms.

"Cherry Nose" Gioe, once a big handbook boss, said he would be a steel and wire salesman, then would open a restaurant.

He named his sponsor as Harry Ash, superintendent of public safety of the State of Illinois.

Ash is a 42d ward Republican leader, an attorney since 1915, and a former assistant attorney general of Illinois. He ran for the state Senate in 1942.

Gioe gave his address as the Seneca Hotel.

* * *

RICCA, 59, has an 1,100-acre farm at Big Grove, near Aurora, and a home at 812 Lathrop av., River Forest.

Campagna, 47, has two farms totaling 800 acres, one at Lafayette, Ind., the other at Berrien Springs, Mich.

Ricca's sponsor is the Rev. C. Marzana of the Viatorian Fathers, 2110 [illegible] Campagna's sponsor is Dr. Walter Lawrence, 6400 Cermak rd., Berwyn.

* * *

ANOTHER of the Capone crew sentenced to 10 years in the $1,000,000 movie union extortion case—Philip D'Andrea—was expected at the probation office.

Like the others, he was freed on good behavior after serving only one third of his term.

[illegible]icca, Campagna and Gioe flew [illegible]icago after release from the [illegible]orth (Kas.) federal pris-

Page 7, Column 1.

Paul "The Waiter" Ricca (left) and Louis "Little New York" Campagna leaving the federal probation office here. [Daily News photo.]

2/16/95 SPSA(CA) 85-[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Aug 14, 1947

RECORDED 58-2000-8

EX-20

U.S. Warns Paroled Capone Aids

Continued from 1st Page.

on. They had worked in prison clothing shops.

D'Andrea was released from a prison hospital at Springfield, Mo.

* * *

FEDERAL rules for paroled convicts prescribed a tough life for the freed racketeers—and Police Commissioner Prendergast today vowed to make it even tougher.

"Chicago does not have enough room for the police and for those men, too," said Prendergast.

"I am calling in Chief of Detectives Walter Storms to decide what we will do about them."

However, the federal rules say that a paroled convict cannot even associate with people who have criminal records.

That seemed to mean a monastic life for the freed four—their Chicago pals have been in jams with the police and federal agents for 15 or 20 years.

* * *

PAROLED convicts must be in legitimate business—not rackets. They must make monthly reports of their activities to the federal probation office.

The four syndicate men must not leave the federal northern district of Illinois without permission.

If they are found to have violated the rules, they can be reported to the federal parole board at Washington. The board has the power to send them back to prison to finish out their sentences.

The probation office here is headed by Charles W. Fisher, former F.B.I. agent, and he has jurisdiction over paroled convicts. He has a staff to watch parolees and probationers.

* * *

CHIEF of Detectives Storms assigned Lt. Leroy M. Steffens to check on current developments in the syndicate situation.

Concerning the return of the four big shots, Storms said he would "find out where they can be located."

Mayor Kennelly hoped that the release of the convicts would not cause an increase in crime and gambling, but said he would leave the immediate problem to the Police Department.

* * *

THE CHICAGO Crime Commission, through Director Virgil W. Peterson, called for more vigilance by law-enforcing officers, particularly in carrying out the mayor's campaign against syndicate gambling.

"The less profit there is in rackets, the less crime will result," he said.

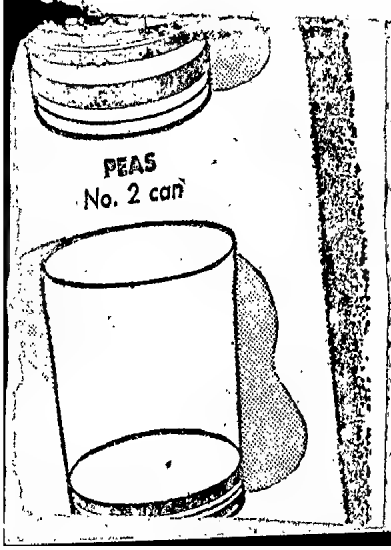
"There are elements of a struggle for syndicate control in the release of these men," he said, "but that all depends on their ambitions."

* * *

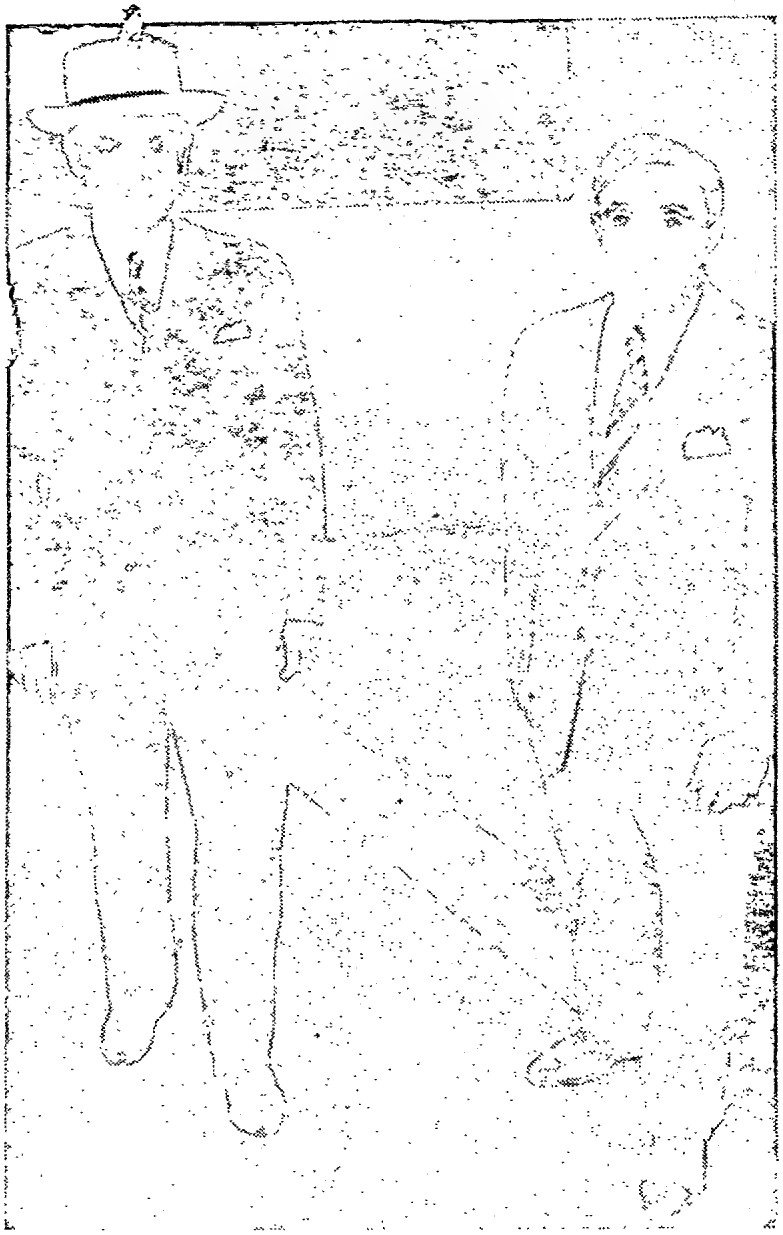
PETERSON said the release of the convicts was a surprise to him, and that it "pointed up a problem."

"The smart and important hoodlums seldom are locked up, and when they do they get out early on good behavior," he said.

"The smart ones have smart lawyers and stay in circulation."



Yes, he's in college
"on his own." Paying
his way with part time jobs
of course, he's learned
to keep his budg



Capone mobsters back as 'farmers'

Released from prison, three big guns of the old Capone gang are back in town today. Reporting to federal parole office, Paul (The Waiter) Ricca (left), 49, and Louis Campagna, 47, say they've given up the rackets in favor of gentlemen farming. Charles (Cherry Nose) Gioe reported earlier. (Story on page 3) —*TIMES Photo by Jack Conrad*

EX-60
RECORDED 58-8000

CHICAGO DAILY TIMES
Aug 14, 1947

Capone boys return; vow they'll farm

(Other picture on page 1)

Two of Chicago's high-bracket convicts came home from prison today—and announced they're going to be gentlemen farmers.

They are Louis (Little New York) Campagna and Paul (The Waiter) DeLucia, better known as Ricca, a pair of the late Al Capone's most trusted pals.

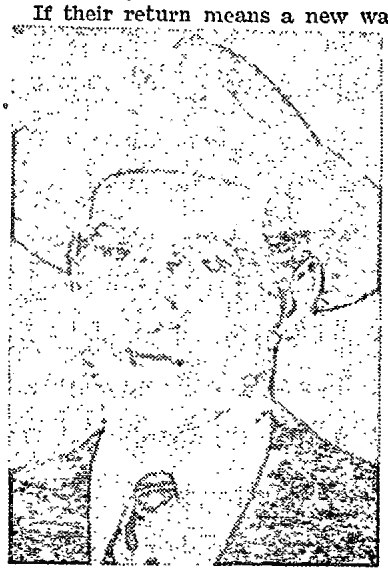
Middle age has caught up with them, and they're through with the rackets, both said, in an interview at the U. S. parole office, 1019 S. Clark.

On the way back to Chicago are two other Capone gangsters, Phil D'Andrea and John Rosselli.

A fifth, and less important Capone associate, Charles (Cherry Nose) Gioe, got home ahead of Campagna and Ricca. He hurried through the parole office, announcing he planned to be a wire salesman and to open a restaurant in Chicago. He gave his present address as the Seneca hotel.

All have served one-third of 10-year terms for a $1,000,000 movie shakedown.

If their return means a new war



Charles (Cherry Nose) Gioe

to control Chicago gambling and other rackets, Ricca and Campagna said they didn't know anything about it.

The good earth

They are under strict federal parole, which would send them back to Leavenworth if they were caught associating with gangsters or taking party in shady businesses.

Police Comr. John C. Prendergast said he'd co-operate by arresting the five whenever they might deserve it, and by informing federal authorities of any parole infractions.

"I bought 1,100 acres near Aurora in 1939, and now I'm going to farm it in earnest," Ricca said. He also has a fir[illegible]

a shave, but he was wearing a dark blue suit of apparent good material and tailoring, and a cream colored panama.

"I'm in pretty good shape," he said. "Lost about 15 pounds. Put in 18 months at Atlanta and the rest at Leavenworth. Can't complain of the food or treatment. Better at Leavenworth, though."

"Little New York," only about 5 feet 4 inches tall, and slender, has a start toward baldness. He wore a greenish suit, new and well pressed, sport shoes and no hat.

The faithful wife

His wife, a pretty woman of about 45, with dark, gray-streaked hair and big eyes, was with him at the office. She told of visiting him every month in prison.

He told of owning an 800-acre farm near Lafayette, Ind., and of planning to live there. Mrs. Campagna flashed a smile and said:

"A farm is a wonderful place for people who want to retire."

Campagna didn't want to pose for a photographer, and Ricca thereupon again showed himself to be the leader of the two. "Come on, Louis," he said. "Let's give him a picture."

They posed.

D'Andrea's out

Paroled with them from Leavenworth was Gioe, while D'Andrea, once described by Capone as "not so smart," was released from a Missouri hospital. Rosselli was freed from the federal prison at Terre Haute, Ind.

Income tax liens of $473,471 against Compagna and of $185,528 against DeLucia have been settled, Redmond I. Prindiville, acting collector of internal revenue here, said. Prindiville said he did not know how much either paid.

The lien against Campagna covered the years from 1935 to 1941 and gave his address as 2927 Maple, Berwyn.

Ricca was considered Capone's successor as syndicate rackets chief before he went to prison. Gioe and D'Andrea were closely identified with the Capone mob in Chicago. Rosselli was said to have been the syndicate's West Coast representative.

All were convicted in 1943 of extorting $1,000,000 from the movie industry through the heads of unions. Willie Bioff and George E. Browne, als[illegible]

Captains Under Fire for

Guzik Release in Ragen Quiz Told

Continued from First Page.

when mercury was given him in the hospital. He died one year ago today.

About Thanksgiving time, last year, Connelly and Drury saw Guzik in front of a jewelry store at 21 E. Adams st. They knew he was the successor to Al Capone. They knew his rackets. They knew he was close to many prominent and powerful politicians. They knew he was a bad man for a policeman to get into trouble with.

But they also believed from their long and daring police work that Guzik could answer the question:

"Who killed Jimmy Ragen?"

2 7 Killers Fail to Get Jack Guzik

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Jack Guzik, present head of the old Capone syndicate, is alive today because he was not on the ninth floor of the 42-story Sheraton Hotel, 505 N. Michigan av., when seven masked men stormed into the place with a sawed-off shotgun Tuesday midnight.

The seven men were killers and they were out to murder Guzik, according to police and underworld sources.

Chief of Detectives Storms, Capt. Phil Breitzke, head of the major investigations unit, and Lt. LeRoy Steffens, head of the homicide detail, today went over all available information on the raid, and Lt. Steffens was assigned to press further investigation.

Guzik frequents the hotel and is known to employes as Sam Sherman. Several persons identified pictures of him as being the man who now wears Capone's crown.

RECORDED

58-2000-8

EX-60

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN

Aug 14, 1947

2/16/95 SPSC/RW

Guzik's life and the crown—plus the millions of dollars of gambling and vice tribute that goes with it—were wanted by four Capone leaders released on parole from the federal penitentiary yesterday by the government. They arrived in Chicago today and are:

Paul (The Waiter) Ricca, successor to Capone as titular head of the syndicate.

Louis (Little New York) Campagna, successor to the late Frank Nitti, enforcer of the syndicate's orders.

Charles (Cherry Nose) Gioe, the syndicate's superintendent of handbooks.

Phil D'Andrea, bodyguard for the late Al Capone and political advisor to the syndicate.

These four and John Rosselli, of the West Coast mobs, were turned out of the federal penitentiary after serving one-third of the ten-year sentences imposed upon them March 9, 1944 in connection with the million dollar motion picture industry extortion ring

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

RECEIVED-ROSEN
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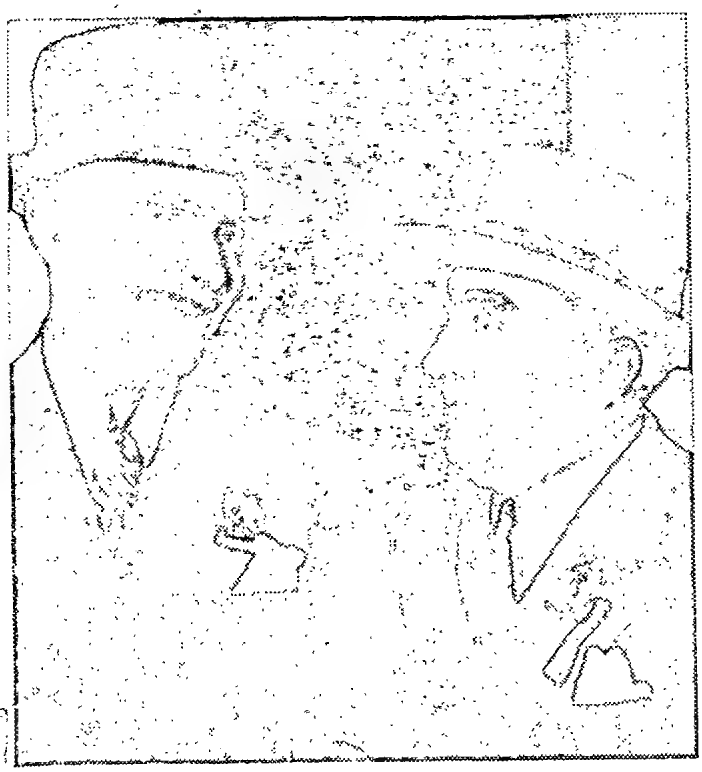
FBI
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

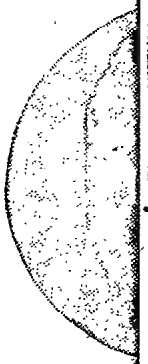
RECEIVED
INVESTIGATIVE DIV.
AUG 21 4 20 PM '47
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Paroled Capone



PAUL RICCA (LEFT) AND LOUIS CAMPAGNA
Smiling, they went to prison; now they're out.

CHA
"Cherry No



JOHN
Hoodlu

Lucia when
are income
of $468,877

Seven Killers Fail to Get Jack Guzik

Continued from First Page.

headed by Willie Bioff and George E. Browne.

While the four were establishing behind prison bars the "excellent" records federal officials at Washington said they accomplished, their places in the syndicate and the millions of dollars—were taken by Guzik, Murray Humphreys, Tony Accardo alias Joe Batters, and the three Fischetti brothers, Charles, Rocco and Joe.

Whether Guzik was in the hotel at the time the killers were there or whether he knew his former associates were going to be turned out of the penitentiary with their "excellent" records has not been divulged.

However, he and his lieutenants now fear the makings of an old-fashioned gang war are here in full bloom.

REVENUE SLASHED

Tribute from handbooks, vice joints and similar sources of gang revenue has all but been wiped out by Mayor Kenn[illegible] since he took office last [illegible]

During prohibition [illegible] subsequent years [illegible] the treasurer, the prohibition era, the sawed-off shotguns were used to eliminate competition.

Police are convinced the sawed-off shotgun displayed by the seven men in the Sheraton hotel was to be used for the same purpose.

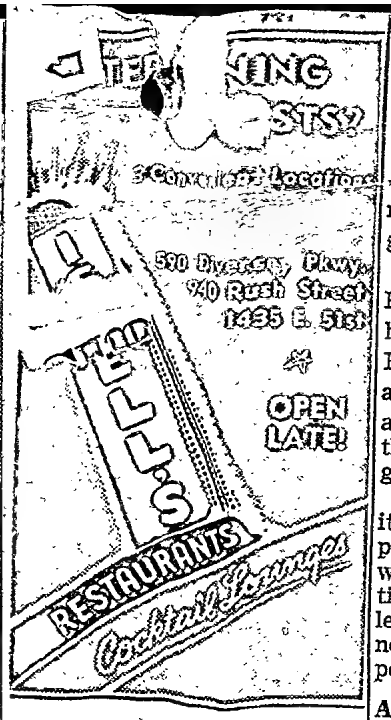
They pointed out today sixty-three men were in the Town club on the ninth floor when the masked killers entered and not one penny was taken from those present.

DIDN'T STAY LONG

Further, police pointed out, the seven men were in the club only five minutes. They marched into the elevator at the Michigan av. level, got off together at the seventh floor, entered a washroom where they placed handkerchiefs over their faces and then stormed into the club room.

They glanced over the crowd and, convinced Guzik was not present, fired a blast of the shotgun into a pool table to warn the members not to follow. They disappeared into Michigan av. without anybody seeing them leave the hotel.

Guzik as head of the syndi-



Don't miss Bob Casey's "Heroes of War and Peace" in Sunday's Herald-American.

for L

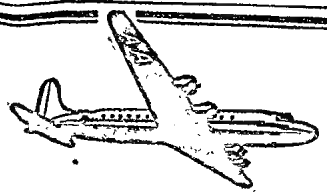
The colors of th[illegible] "broken out" t[illegible] ready to welcome [illegible] gionnaires, their re[illegible]

State Commander [illegible] Kleuskens and his st[illegible] headquarters in the [illegible] Hotel, where, beginni[illegible] a. m. tomorrow, 5,200 [illegible] and alternates will re[illegible] this 29th Illinois Amer[illegible] gion convention.

The convention wi[illegible] its first general sessio[illegible] p. m. in the Chica[illegible] where for four days re[illegible] tives of the state's [illegible] legionnaires will fashio[illegible] nois' contingent's sta[illegible] portant national issues.

ACT ON PENSION.

Among the importa[illegible] on the agenda is a re[illegible] to award pensions to all [illegible] War I and II veterans



FREQUENT FLAGSHIPS DAILY TO
NEW YORK • DETROIT

85415

September 15, 1947

12:15PM

2/16/95 SR 5 of 6

85-[illegible]

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. ...
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

The Attorney General telephoned to advise me that he had talked to Congressman Fred E. Busbey (R-Ill.) on Saturday regarding the parole of the five Capone gangsters. I informed the Attorney General that I had received his memorandum this morning on this matter, and that the Chicago Office has been advised to contact the Congressman to get the facts. I told him that the Congressman had apparently announced to the press that he was going to be interviewed, because the Chicago Tribune had a story on it this morning and it indicated that the FBI had been directed by the Attorney General to look into the matter.

I informed the Attorney General of the inquiries from the press and the only comment the Bureau would make would be that the Bureau had received instructions from the Attorney General to contact the Congressman and obtain from him any information he has, and that the Bureau would make the reports directly to the Attorney General. He said that the Department would prosecute if there was anything crooky on this matter, and I told him that it may be just a matter of judgment, because there was an indication of a violation of law. I told him that I did not check the files on the parolees; and I was not certain of their number of convictions, but I was certain that they were definitely notorious and that they had been arrested a number of times. The Attorney General wanted to know if we could uncover anything that might be used to revoke their parole, and I told him I could have files checked and inform the Chicago Office to be alert to any possible technical violations.

Very truly yours,

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:50 PM
DATE 9-15-47
BY [illegible]

RECORDED

/s/ John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

28-2000-9

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JEH:RGK

Director's notation:
1. A.G. wants summaries from our files on each.
2. Also if any irregularity in granting paroles. He wants full and prompt investigation.
cc - Mr. Nease
Telephone Room 3. Also if any grounds exist for revocation or paroles he would like to know.

H

SEP 15 1947

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

September 15, 1947

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM TO J. EDGAR HOOVER:

I have talked with Congressman Fred Busbey of Illinois and have been informed by him that there was indication of bribery in connection with the parole of Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Philip A. Andrea and Charles Gioe, who were recently released.

I would appreciate it if you will have a full and immediate investigation made of this allegation and let me have a report. I have told Congressman Busbey that a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation would contact him today (Monday, September 15) at his office, 10 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, in an effort to ascertain all of the facts.

T.C.C.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 alw

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32 SEP 20 1947

55 SEP 24 1947

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sept. 15, 1947

There is attached hereto a memo from Mr. Nichols on this matter. The two items came into your office at about the same time.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Again A. G. announces something before adjourning us.

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RECORDED

58-2000-

55 SEP 24 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 15, 1947

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Both the AP and the UP called me several times last evening regarding a statement issued by Congressman Fred Busby to the effect that today the FBI would begin an investigation into the circumstances that made it possible for the four Capone gangsters to be paroled. This, of course, refers to Louis Campagna, Phillip d'Andrea, Paul de Lucia and John Rosselli.

We have checked around the Bureau this morning and found nothing to indicate that we are making such an investigation. There is no basis that I can see to make an investigation in the absence of charges of bribery. I was reluctant last evening, however, to state that we would not make such an investigation and I merely no commented the inquiries. I think that today if they raise the issue if we receive no request from the Department in the morning mail, we should then state that we have not been requested to make such an investigation by the Attorney General and that if we did receive a request it would be referred to the AG inasmuch as the matter of paroles is under the U. S. Parole Board.

RECORDED 157-4001-12

LBN:hbm

SEP 25 1947

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 15 1947

TELEMETER

2/16/95 SPSC

WASH 6 FROM CGO 9-15-47 6-15 PM RLS

DIRECTOR ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN

URGENT

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, ALLEGED IRREGULAR RELEASE OF FEDERAL CONVICTS PAUL RICCA, WAS, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, PHIL D'ANDREA, WAS, AND CHARLES GIOE, WAS. BRIBERY. CONGRESSMAN FRED E. BUSBEY INTERVIEWED THIS PM BY ASAC R. N. HOSTENY AND SUPERVISOR P. J. HAYES RE HIS ALLEGED INDICATIONS OF BRIBERY IN CAPTIONED MATTER. BUSBEY STATES RUMORS FLYING AROUND TO EFFECT THAT QUARTER OF MILLION DOLLARS PAID TO EFFECT RELEASE OF CAPTIONED CONVICTS AND SUSPICION THAT THE MONEY MIGHT HAVE GONE THROUGH HANDS OF ATTORNEY PAUL DILLON OF ST LOUIS, MO. BUSBEY DECLARES SOLE SOURCE OF HIS INFORMATION IS JAMES DOHERTY, REPORTER, CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER. HOWEVER, STATED ON SURFACE RELEASE OF CONVICTS DOES NOT LOOK GOOD. ADVISED THAT HE HAS NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION AS TO SOURCE OF THESE RUMORS OTHER THAN REPORTER DOHERTY AND THAT HE HAD QUOTE NO HOT LEADS UNQUOTE BUT FELT BEST START WOULD BE TO INVESTIGATE ATTORNEY PAUL DILLON WHO REPRESENTED JOHN P. NICK, VICE PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL UNION MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, AND CLYDE WESTON, ST. LOUIS, MO, BUSINESS AGENT FOR ABOVE UNION, WHO WERE APPARENTLY INVOLVED IN SIMILAR DIFFICULTIES WITH RACKETEERS. FURTHER SUGGESTED REPORTER DOHERTY BE INTERVIEWED AS HE UNDERSTANDS DOHERTY HAS WORKED ON INSTANT MATTER NOT ONLY LOCALLY BUT IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND ST LOUIS, MO. DECLARED QUOTE HE THINKS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IS

RECORDED 155-2000-15

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END PAGE ONE

IN BETTER POSITION TO GIVE LEADS IN THIS CASE THAN ANYONE ELSE IN THE WORLD UNQUOTE AND THEREFORE SUGGESTED CONTACT THAT SOURCE. WITH REFERENCE TO LOCAL PRESS ARTICLES QUOTING BUSBEY THAT TWO PROMINENT CHICAGOANS WERE AMONG THOSE WHO INTERCEDED FOR THE CONVICTS' RELEASE, BUSBEY DECLARED HE DID NOT IDENTIFY THE UNNAMED INDIVIDUALS AS CHICAGOANS, AND IN AN OFF THE RECORD STATEMENT AND IN CONFIDENCE BUSBEY STATED HE WOULD NOT AT ALL BE SURPFRISED, SINCE THE TWO PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS WERE CLERGYMEN, ONE MIGHT BE BISHOP BERNARD J. SHEIL OF CHICAGO. FURTHER, IN CONFIDENCE, BUSBEY STATED HE EXPECTED BISHOP SHEIL WOULD BE TRANSFERRED WITHIN TEN DAYS. IN VIEW OF SOURCE OF BUSBEY'S STATEMENT, NAMELY REPORTER DOHERTY OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, BUREAU REQUESTED TO SUTEL WHETHER DOHERTY SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED IN VIEW OF APPARENT CHICAGO TRIBUNE PRESSURE AND PUBLICITY IN THISE CASE. FURTHER, IN VIEW OF THE INDEFINITENESS OF BUSBEY'S INFORMATION REGARDING ATTORNEY PAUL DILLON OF ST. LOUIS, BUREAU ADVICE DESIRED AS TO WHAT INVESTIGATIVE ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN. BUSBEY STATED HE WAS IN RECEIPT OF ANONYMOUS LETTER REGARDING THIS CASE, THE CONTENTS OF WHICH HE DID NOT RECALL, BUT PROMISED TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO THISE OFFICE SIXTEENTH INSTANT, AT WHICH TIME BUREAU WILL BE IMMEDIATELY APPRISED. DURING COURSE OF INTERVIEW, BUSBEY INFORMED THAT HE IS MEMBER OF SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE FULL COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND THAT THIS

PAGE THREE

SUBCOMMITTEE HAD JURISDICTION TO LOOK INTO THISE TYPE OF CASE AND AS A RESULT OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION HE HAD TODAY WITH REPRESENTATIVE CLARE HOFFMAN OF MICHIGAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE ABOVE FULL COMMITEE, IT IS PLANNED FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO OPEN HEARINGS IN THE NEAR FUTURE, AND IN FURTHERANCE OF THIS COMMITTEE-S WORK, BUSBEY INDICATED HE WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY CALL UPON THIS BUREAU FOR THE IDENTITIES OF LOGICAL PERSONS TO BE HEARD THROUGH SUBPOENAS.

MC SWAIN

END ACK

1. Advise A. G. at once & asks for instructions. cc: Mr. Rosen Mr. Tamm Mr. Tracy Carson

2. Get Dept Parole file & see how case looks. W.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12:05pm September 16, 1947

Mr. Edward Harris, St. Louis Post Dispatch, called at the Reception Room, and asked to speak to a Bureau official regarding the gangsters of the Capone Gang who had been paroled.

After checking he was referred to Mr. McGuire.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
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We are to make
no comments. We
will accept any
information from
anyone but we
can say nothing

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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EX-42

The Attorney General

September 16, 1947

Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA,
CHARLES FITZGERALD
PHILIP D'AMBROSIA
PAUL DELUCIA, alias Paul Dillon
JOHN SCIORTINO
SCHERRY

Summary
Summary
Summary

Pursuant to your request, I am transmitting herewith memoranda on the listed individuals based on information available in Bureau files.

Information concerning Paul Dillon, John P. Mack and Clyde Weston mentioned in my memorandum dated September 16, 1947 will be forwarded separately.

[redacted]

Attachments

AJA:MJP

SEP 17

RECORDED & INDEXED

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EX-64

EX-64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:45 AM
DATE 9-17-47
BY [illegible]

cc Mr. Rosen
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Andrews

September 16, 1947

RE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, Louis Campagna, Louis Cook, Louis Carmini, Louis Campagno, Luigi Campagno, Louis Campagnia, Marino C. Cook, "Lefty Louie" Campagna, "Little New York" Campagna.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CAC/CK

PERSONAL HISTORY

Louis Campagna is popularly known in hoodlum circles as "Little New York" Campagna. He was born on September 23, 1900 at Brooklyn, New York. His parents, Louis and Maria Campagna, were born in Italy and entered the United States in 1899, settling in Brooklyn, New York. At the age of fifteen, Campagna left home with a theatrical troupe and toured through Texas and California finally landing in Chicago. His early life in Chicago was spent as a teamster and waiter. He was married at Chicago, Illinois, on October 6, 1919 and had three children by this marriage. In his occupational questionnaire filed with Selective Service Board #2, Berwyn, Illinois, Campagna stated that he was a farm proprietor and manager since 1932. He further stated that he owned and managed two farms.

(60-2149-15 560)

ANTI-RACKETEERING CONVICTION

On December 22, 1943, in the U. S. District Court at New York City, Louis Campagna and others were found guilty on jury trial for violation of the Anti-Racketeering Statute. The Government charged Campagna and his associates, Charles Gioe, Phillip D'Andrea, Paul DeLucia and John Rosselli, with conspiring with William Bioff and George Browne in connection with extorting large sums of money from movie producers. On December 31, 1943, Campagna was sentenced to serve ten years in a Federal penitentiary and was fined $10,000. According to various newspaper accounts, it was indicated that Louis Campagna was paroled from a Federal penitentiary on August 13, 1947. (#60-2149-694)

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES GENERALLY

Orville Dwyer and George Harman of the Chicago Tribune wrote a series of articles in March, 1943, which related that Campagna's career had been packed with crimes of violence, going back to December 20, 1917, when he was suspected of a $100,000 bank robbery. He participated in an $84,000 holdup in Chicago and has been a suspect in a number of murders including those of Frankie Yale Uale, New York gangster, William J. White, Chicago mobster, Illinois State Representatives John M. Bolton and Albert Prignano, but has never been convicted. He has played an important part in activities and organizations of Chicago labor unions.

(62-75147-9-3 216

In 1931 when Al Capone was sent to prison he left his unofficial empire in the hands of Louis Campagna, Frank Nitti, Paul DeLucia and others, according to underworld rumors. 62-75147-9X pg 2

Matthew Foyler, formerly of Local No. 66, Chicago Elevator Operators and Starters' Union, prior to his death told Staten Attorney Thomas J. Courtney that Campagna offered him $50,000 to relinquish control of the union to Campagna.

(62-75147-9-3-Serial 30, pg. 233.)

Mr. Tolson
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AJA/rh

In 1939 Steve Summer, head of the Teamsters' Local No. 753 of Chicago, testified in the U. S. Courthouse before Bollon B. Turner, Member of the U. S. Tax Board of Appeals, that when Frank Nitti, notorious Chicago gangster now deceased, Paul Ricca and Louis Campagna, wanted to seize control of the Chicago union that they either had the head official of the Chicago union step aside or if he refused they would arrange for his murder by their henchman. (62-75147-9-3 pg 230

In 1943, William Bioff, when interviewed concerning the participation of others in the extortion of money from movie producers, mentioned that in 1934, 1935 and 1936, the Chicago Syndicate, composed of Capone gangsters including Louis Campagna, Nick Circella, Paul DeLucia, Frank Fischetti, Frank Nitti, and others, held meetings at a house in Riverside, Illinois. He further stated that in 1934, Lepke Buchalter, former notorious New York gangster, attended one of these meetings for the purpose of the selection of the president of the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees. He indicated that these meetings were mainly for the discussion of organization and control of certain labor unions. (62-81093-9-450 pg 83. 62-75147-9-1 pg 24)

Circuit Court records of Cook County, Illinois, reveal that George B. McLane, former head of the Bartenders' Union, Local No. 278 of Chicago, testified that for a period of twenty-eight years, ending in 1940, he was the head of this union. He stated that he was first approached by Frank Nitti, Murray Humphreys, Fred Evans, Louis Campagna, and several other gangsters, and that step by step between 1935 to 1940 this Capone mob took over the control of this Bartenders' Union. (62-81093-9-2 Serial 82 pg 3)

In May, 1942, the Chicago Crime Commission advised that the control of labor unions as well as vice and gambling in Chicago was in the hands of Frank Nitti, Murray Humphreys, Louis Campagna, and several others, and that each of these individuals was very influential in crime conditions in Chicago. (62-81093-9-7-Serial 310 pg 129)

Alvin Karpis, notorious kidnaper and bank robber, advised after he was taken into Federal custody in May, 1936, that in 1933 Louis Campagna of the Capone syndicate in Chicago, Illinois, had offered him a job with the syndicate at a salary of $250 per week. He stated that he was supposed to do strong arm work for the syndicate and that he refused this offer. (62-81093-9-450 pg 15)

The Identification records under FBI No. 618863 reflect that Campagna was arrested on October 1, 1918, by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of bank robbery. He was received at the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois, on April 3, 1919 to serve one to fourteen years on the robbery charge. He was paroled from this institution on April 8, 1924.

He was arrested as a parole violator on October 10, 1924, and was released on parole on November 11, 1924, and was discharged from parole on December 1, 1925.

On May 2, 1931, he was arrested by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of vagrancy and was discharged June 9, 1931. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints. (60-2149-18-644 pg 217).

On December 19, 1932, he was arrested by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of general principles and no disposition is reflected for this arrest.

On January 13, 1933, Campagna was arrested by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of vagrancy and was discharged on February 3, 1933. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints. (60-2149-18-644 pg 217)

On February 14, 1934, Campagna was arrested by the States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois, on a charge of vagrancy and was discharged on June 11, 1934. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints. (60-2149-18-644 pg 217).

In September, 1940, Campagna was arrested by the Cook County Sheriff's Office on a charge of conspiracy, and this charge was nol prossed on June 23, 1941. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints. (60-2149-18-644 pg 217)

September 16, 1947

RE: CHARLES GIOE, WAS.,
Charles James Joye,
Charlie Joy, Charles Veltre,
"Cherry Nose"

2/16/95 SP5c/Dw

PERSONAL HISTORY

Charles Gioe was born on February 6, 1904 at Chicago, Illinois. His parents, Onofrieo and Rosalie Gioe, natives of Italy, entered the United States in approximately 1900. His father worked as a laborer and carpenter. Gioe attended public school in Chicago from 1911 to 1918, completing the 8th grade.

Gioe has been married twice, marrying Marie Craig in January, 1932. They were divorced in December, 1941 and in January, 1943 he married Alberta Leach in Chicago, Illinois.

According to the records of the Selective Service Board 150 at 4445 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois, Gioe was registered under the Selective Service and Training Act in the name of Charles James Joye. According to these records he was employed by the American Liquor Distributors in Chicago, Illinois, in 1941. In 1942, he gave his occupation as Vice-President of the Beachcombers Restaurant located on Oak Street, Chicago, Illinois.

ANTI-RACKETEERING VIOLATION

Charles Gioe was found guilty on jury trial for violation of the anti-racketeering statute in the U. S. District Court at New York City on December 23, 1943. Investigation in this case reflected that Gioe and other defendants, together with William Bioff and George E. Browne, conspired to extort large sums of money from motion picture producers. On December 31, 1943, Gioe was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and fined $10,000.

Recent newspaper accounts indicate Charles Gioe was paroled from a Federal penitentiary on August 13, 1947.

GENERAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

According to information circulated in underworld circles, following the conviction of Al Capone and his incarceration in a Federal penitentiary, Gioe was regarded as one of the members of a group which carried on Capone's illegal activities.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
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Mr. Egan
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

According to unconfirmed rumors, Gioe has been associated with Ralph Pierce, a member of the gambling syndicate in Chicago, for a number of years, in the operation of a gambling club known as the Carlton Hotel in Chicago. With Pierce, Gioe became closely associated with George Browne and William Bioff in the

62-2000-14

International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employes. (62-75417-97,171 and 62-2149-501)

In 1935, Glos, along with John J. McLaughlin, gambler and politician, was named in an indictment in Chicago charging them with conspiracy to dispose of stolen bonds and securities obtained in a $237,000 mail robbery. This charge was later dismissed in Federal Court. (62-2149-560, p.45)

The Identification record under FBI No. 3339373 reflects that on November 9, 1935 Glos was arrested by the Des Moines, Iowa Police Department on charge of investigation. He was released on this charge on November 10, 1935.

The FBI record fails to reflect any other arrest except the arrest for the anti-racketeering violation which is set forth above.

September 16, 1947

2/16/95 SRS cp/cw

RE: PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA, WAS.,
Philip LaVerne, Philip Martin,
Phil D'Andrea, Philip D. Andrea

PERSONAL HISTORY

D'Andrea was born at Buffalo, New York on September 7, 1891. Little is known concerning his early life, although he claims to have completed three years of high school education. D'Andrea's last address prior to his being sentenced to prison in 1943 was 515 Beckwith Lane, Lincolnshire, Illinois. D'Andrea also maintains a summer residence at Route 2, Box 28, St. Joseph, Michigan. D'Andrea has resided in Chicago since 1899. In his early business life he was in the cartage business and later became Supreme President of the Italo-American National Union. He was president of this union, which is a fraternal benefit society, from 1937 through 1939. He has maintained an office in Chicago at 30 West Washington Street. No information is available as to when D'Andrea was married, however, in the questionnaire filed with his Selective Service Local Board he claimed to have two dependents living with him, one of whom was a child under the age of 18. Because of his age, D'Andrea was never called for military service. (100-70278; 60-2149-582)

ANTI-RACKETEERING CONVICTION

D'Andrea was brought to trial in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York in 1943, together with several other defendants, on an indictment charging a violation of the Anti-Racketeering statute. (Section 420a, Title 18, U. S. Code.) The government charged that the defendants conspired with George E. Browne, William Bioff and others to obtain sums in excess of $1,000,000 from a group of motion picture producing corporations "by wrongful use of force and fear" and for "protection". The indictment alleged that defendants demanded payment of money "for not restraining, impeding and obstructing the production, interstate distribution and exhibition of motion pictures . . . . and otherwise injuring and destroying and attempting to injure and destroy the business of victims." D'Andrea, after a jury trial, was found guilty and sentenced on December 31, 1943 to 10 years imprisonment and fined $10,000. According to newspaper accounts it was indicated that D'Andrea was paroled from his conviction on this offense on August 13, 1947. (60-2149-694)

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES GENERALLY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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D'Andrea was reported to be a member of the Chicago Criminal Syndicate headed by Al Capone, in 1936, according to information received from William Bryan Bolton, a gangster who was on the Syndicate payroll and who was subsequently convicted in connection with the Bremer Kidnaping case. (7-576-1294O)

58-2000-15

CAE:MJP

Dalton also advised that D'Andrea, together with two other gangsters whom he knew only under the aliases Frisco Dutch and Frank Doe, obtained $150,000 in a train robbery. Dalton was unable to supply any further details with regard to this crime. (7-576-6793)

According to information received from the Miami Police Department, in 1939 D'Andrea was spending the winter season there and was regarded as one of the leading racketeers and gangsters then in Miami Beach. (87-1391-47)

The Chicago Police Department has furnished information indicating that D'Andrea is a close associate of such well-known underworld characters as Charles and Joseph Fischetti and Anthony Joseph Accardo. (62-81093-9-150, p.79,103,111)

D'Andrea was interviewed by an FBI agent in April, 1936 in connection with an investigation being conducted of the William Hamm, Jr. kidnaping. At that time D'Andrea did not furnish any information of value concerning that case. He did admit, at that time, however, that he had been formerly active in the Capone Syndicate and was, in his estimation, Al Capone's best friend. (7-77-577)

According to information circulated in underworld circles, following the conviction of Al Capone and his incarceration in a Federal prison in 1931, D'Andrea was regarded as a minor member of the group which carried on his illegal activities. (62-7[illegible]-21, p.25)

It is noted that D'Andrea was President of the Italo-American National Union from 1937 to 1939. This organization is said to be the successor to the Unione Siciliana. The name was changed to the Italo-American National Union when the organization was incorporated on September 17, 1895 in Illinois. The organization was incorporated as a fraternal benefit society on November 9, 1910. The organization does business only in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Information received from underworld sources in Chicago indicates that Al Capone and his associates were intimately associated with this organization and through various persons controlled its activity to a great extent. There were many internal fights to exert control in this organization and several officers thereof were slain. It is reported that Capone recruited the membership of his syndicate from this organization. It has been shown that at least many of the Italian members of the Capone gang were also members of the Unione Siciliana. According to information received from a confidential informant in Los Angeles, the organization has members in every major city in the United States and "maintains a government of its own". Members are reported to be active in union rackets in the Midwest. * D'Andrea was described as the bodyguard for Al Capone.

It is noted that D'Andrea's name appeared on an airplane passenger manifest on February 2, 1929 showing that he accompanied Capone on a flight from Miami to Bimini. His name also appeared on a ship manifest on September 12, 1929 from Nassau to Miami reflecting that both he and Al Capone were passengers on that trip. A newspaper article in Chicago dated March 21, 1930 reflects that Al Capone accompanied by D'Andrea, appeared at the Police Department there to inquire whether any charges were then being held against Capone. In this regard it is

b7D

* Information in this paragraph was secured in connection with the CAPRA investigation. Information was secured from Confidential Informants [redacted] [redacted] (62-81093-3; 62-81093-9-46)

noted that he was arrested by the U. S. Marshal at Chicago, Illinois on October 10, 1931 on a charge of being in contempt of court. He was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. This arrest was effected when it was ascertained that D'Andrea was in Federal Court during the trial of Al Capone with a revolver concealed on his person. (62-25906-66 and Identification Division Record)

D'Andrea's criminal record is shown under FBI No. 602720. His first arrest was in 1931 for the contempt of court charge noted above. He was arrested on general principles by the Chicago Police Department on November 2, 1932. The only other fingerprint cards received concerning D'Andrea are in connection with his arrest and the subsequent conviction in connection with the anti-racketeering act violation.

Rosen
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Andrews

September 16, 1947

2116195 SPS cyles

RE: PAUL DE LUCIA, with aliases, Paul Ricca, Paul DeLucca, Paul Villa, Paul Viola, Paul Salvi, Paolo Maglio, Paul Maglio, "Paul, the Waiter", Paul Ricci

PERSONAL HISTORY

According to information contained in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Paul DeLucia was born on July 10, 1898, at Apricena, Italy. He entered the United States on August 10, 1920, aboard the SS. Ryndam under the name, Paul Maglio. He was naturalized in the U. S. District Court at Chicago on September 27, 1923. His mother's maiden name was Munzio Maria Torelli. He was married on January 3, 1927, to Nancy DeLucia, who was born October 2, 1905, at Naples, Italy. The Immigration and Naturalization files indicate DeLucia resided in Chicago continuously since September, 1920. At the time of his naturalization he was manager of a restaurant at 905 S. Halsted Street, Chicago.

The records of Selective Service Board #5 at Forest Park, Illinois, reflected that in 1942 subject resided at 812 N. Lathrop Street, River Forest, Illinois. He was shown to be unemployed and was the father of three minor children. DeLucia indicated to his Selective Service Board that he had had three years of high school education. He listed his occupation as a speculator, and stated that his yearly income for the twelve months preceding the filing of his questionnaire which was dated in July, 1942, was $68,041.33.

DeLucia has played a prominent part in the World Amusement Corporation, an Illinois corporation which was chartered in 1933. He served as Vice President of this organization. The corporation operated a motion picture house known as the World Play House. He was formerly identified with the Dante Theater in Chicago. In addition to owning a residence in Forest River, DeLucia maintained a summer home at Long Beach, Indiana, which was valued at about $25,000.

ANTI-RACKETEERING CONVICTION

DeLucia, together with several other individuals was found guilty in the United States District Court at New York on December 22, 1943, of a violation of the Anti-Racketeering statute (Section 420a, Title 18, U. S. Code). Investigation in this case revealed that DeLucia and the other defendants together with George E. Browne and Willy Bioff conspired to extort large sums of money from motion picture producers. DeLucia was sentenced to serve ten years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 after this conviction on December 31, 1943.

Mr. Tolson
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CAE:gjb

62-2000-15

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CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES GENERALLY

Paul DeLucia is well known in underworld circles in Chicago as a racketeer and gangster, and was formerly a minor figure in the Capone Gang. DeLucia has on various occasions been reported as an associate of such individuals as Louis Romano, formerly head of the Bartenders' Union and front man for the Capone Gang; Lawrence Inburgio, gambling operator and Capone Gang member; Charles Albert Spizzeri, deceased, formerly a member of the Capone Gang; Robert Larry McCullough, a trigger man for the Capone Gang, and David William Russell, gambler and racketeer and reported close associate of the Capone Gang. (62-81093-9-403)

DeLucia under the alias Paul Ricca, together with Murray Humphreys, Louis Romano, Frank Nitti, Thomas Panton, Frederick Evans and Louis Campagna, was indicted by the Cook County, Illinois, Grand Jury on October 18, 1940, on a conspiracy charge. The indictment grew out of the alleged "taking over" of the Bartenders' Union by these individuals. DeLucia, however, was found not guilty.

A newspaper article appearing in the Chicago Daily News on February 14, 1939, concerning the activity of mobsters formerly affiliated with Capone, reflects that DeLucia had been arrested by Detectives of the Chicago Police Department on many occasions, but had regained his freedom promptly. The newspaper article indicated that DeLucia's promotion to leadership in remnants of the Capone Gang had created much surprise in underworld circles. (62-34299-24x)

According to information received from the Chicago Police Department in 1946, DeLucia was a close associate of Charles Fischetti, notorious underworld character in Chicago. Fischetti, DeLucia and other members of the Syndicate, were reported present at meetings of the Syndicate taking place in 1934, 1935 and 1936 at the Riverside, Illinois, home of Harry Hochstein, Syndicate leader. (62-81093-9-450, Pages 79 and 83)

A Confidential Informant advised that in September and October, 1946, Anthony Joseph Accardo, a well known Chicago hoodlum, was contacted by Nancy DeLucia, the wife of Paul DeLucia, who was then serving a term in a Federal penitentiary. (62-81093-9-430--The Informant is CHO 5633, a technical surveillance maintained in connection with the Capga investigation)

DeLucia's criminal record as contained in the FBI Identification Division under FBI #832514 reflects the receipt of fingerprint cards only in connection with his arrest for the Anti-Racketeering violation, the details of which are noted above. It is observed, however, that the Chicago Police Department has the following criminal record for this individual: He was arrested on July 23, 1927, on general principles under the name, Paul Viella, and was subsequently released. He was arrested November 5, 1930, for disorderly conduct and discharged the same date. This arrest was under the name, Paul Ricca. The Chicago Police Department records further reflect that previously

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on June 11, 1930, DeLucia had been arrested by the New York City Police Department as a suspect. Chicago Police Department again arrested DeLucia on April 19, 1932, under the name, Paul Ricca, for disorderly conduct. He was discharged April 30, 1932. He was again arrested on November 2, 1932, and discharged November 16, 1932, again the charge was disorderly conduct. Criminal records of the Chicago Police Department also reflected that DeLucia was arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Chicago in September, 1940, on a conspiracy charge which was nol-prossed on June 23, 1941. An anonymous letter received by the Chicago Division of the FBI dated September 30, 1934, stated that DeLucia was wanted in Naples, Italy, for murder. This information was never substantiated.

According to information received by a U. S. Treasury Department representative in Milan, Italy, in 1940, DeLucia was listed as one of the nine men comprising the Grand Council of the Sicilian underworld. Daniel A. Serritella, political figure and race track dope sheet publisher when interviewed in 1946, stated he had attended many meetings in Al Capone's suite at the New Lexington Hotel in Chicago, and that DeLucia was present on many occasions. An article in the Chicago Tribune dated April 1, 1945, reflected that a tax delinquency lien in the amount of $183,883 had been filed against DeLucia for the years 1935 to 1941. (62-81093-9-403, Pages 93 to 99)

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
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Mr. Pennington
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Miss Gandy

September 16, 1947

Re: JOHN ROSELLI, with aliases
John Russelli, John Rasselli,
John F. Stewart.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CA/CW

PERSONAL HISTORY

John Roselli was born on June 4, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois, of Italian parents. His mother and father died when he was quite young and he was reared by an uncle. At the age of fifteen or sixteen he went to Los Angeles where it is reported he worked as a movie extra for about five years. He attended grammar school in Chicago and completed the sixth grade. According to his own statement, Roselli was "practically a bum" until 1935. He married Winifred June Vlasek, commonly known as June Lang, a movie actress, on April 1, 1940 and was divorced in March, 1943. He allegedly was at one time bodyguard for Harry Cohen, President of Columbia Pictures. When interviewed in connection with the Browne-Bioff case, he claimed that he was in the general insurance business and was licensed as a solicitor. He was formerly engaged in public relations work for Pat Casey Enterprises in New York City and Los Angeles and had an interest in Nation Wide News Service at Los Angeles. Roselli advised that he had an interest in the Agua Caliente Race Track in Mexico. He was inducted into the United States Army on December 4, 1942 and served as a private until he was arrested on March 19, 1943.

ANTI-RACKETEERING CONVICTION

On December 22, 1943 in the United States District Court at New York City Roselli was found guilty by a jury trial for violation of Section 420A, Title 18, United States Code. This was in connection with the case entitled "William Bioff, with aliases, et al., Anti-Racketeering, Mail Fraud". Investigation conducted in this case revealed that Roselli, Louis Campagna, Charles Gioe, Phillip D'Andrea and Paul DeLucia, along with George E. Browne and William Bioff and others, had extorted large sums of money from movie producers. On December 31, 1943 Roselli was sentenced to serve ten years in prison and fined $10,000. Various newspaper clippings indicated that Roselli, Campagna, Gioe, D'Andrea and DeLucia were paroled from Federal institutions on August 13, 1947.

It is of interest to note that on August 21, 1946 a reliable confidential informant stated that he had heard rumors in Chicago to the effect that John Roselli and four associates convicted in the Browne-Bioff case were transferred from Atlanta Penitentiary to Leavenworth, as conditions are alleged to be easier at the latter institution. It was alleged that Roselli was able to effect this transfer due to the efforts of one _____ Beard (possibly identical with Samuel Roy Beard, FBI No. 837637, who is a well known

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Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
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Mr. Gurnea
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

58-2000-15

REP:JEH

Washington gambler). According to the informant, Beard has one or more gambling establishments in Washington, D. C., and by permitting Congressmen and other influential persons to renege on their gambling debts he is successful in getting them indebted to him. Beard is alleged to be somewhat of a lobbyist and through his connections was able to arrange the transfer of Roselli and his associates as indicated above. (62-31093-26-77)

It was ascertained from the Warden at Atlanta Penitentiary that John Roselli was transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana on September 29, 1946.

[redacted]

GENERAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

John Roselli was first arrested at the age of 19 on January 28, 1925 by the Los Angeles Police Department on suspicion of Grand Larceny. He was released on January 29, 1925. On March 26, 1925 he was arrested by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office and charged with violation of the "Gun Law" and claimed to be a native of New York. This charge was dismissed on June 8, 1925. On May 4, 1926 he was again arrested by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office on suspicion of Robbery, and this charge was dismissed. On May 11, 1926 he was arrested as a Vagrant and a Fugitive, Suspicion, by the San Francisco Police Department. No disposition was given for this arrest. On January 31, 1929 he was arrested at Los Angeles for disturbing the peace, for which he paid a $100 fine on March 5, 1929. He was arrested at Los Angeles on suspicion of Robbery on June 18, 1930 and was released on June 19, 1930. On July 29, 1930 he was arrested at Los Angeles on suspicion of Robbery and was released on July 30, 1930 when he was found not guilty. In connection with this arrest, the files of the Los Angeles Police Department reflect that he was arrested while riding in a car with three other hoodlums who were armed. However, one of these individuals had a gun permit. On June 3, 1932 he was arrested on suspicion of Robbery at Los Angeles and was released on June 6, 1932. Of the above arrests only the arrest of May 11, 1926 is supported by fingerprints. (60-2149-101-p.12) b7D

The only other fingerprint record on this individual is the arrest for the Anti-Racketeering violation set forth above. His FBI number is 3339986.

A reliable informant advised that Maurice Dembin and Harry Londinsky, well known bank robbers, were hired by Roselli as killers of Les Bruneman, a big-time gambler and bookmaker in the Redondo Beach, California area. Bruneman was badly shot up at Redondo Beach one night as shots were fired from a passing automobile. He was not killed at this time but was warned to leave that area. When he recovered he refused to leave town and was later shot to death in 1937 at the Red Rooster Cafe in Los Angeles. The informant stated he was positive that Dembin and Londinsky actually fired the shots which hit Bruneman at Redondo Beach. (Informant is [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Mohr
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

Information was furnished by an informant who was a dope smuggler in Mexico that John Roselli was a small independent dealer in narcotics.

Information furnished by a reliable informant indicates that Roselli was a member of the Union Siciliana prior to his incarceration in Atlanta Penitentiary. The Union Siciliana was made up principally of Italians from Sicily, and many of them were believed to have been former members of the Mafia in Italy. This was an underground type of organization of extortionists, thieves, robbers, murderers and gangsters. According to this informant the Union Siciliana has members in every major city in the United States and "maintains a government all its own".

It was alleged that Roselli was in charge of bodyguards and was responsible for taking old members of the Al Capone gang in Chicago to Los Angeles to act as gunmen for the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees. Informant advised that six or seven bodyguards were always employed around the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees headquarters at Los Angeles for the protection of the business agents and personnel of the office.

Another informant advised that John Roselli was an old member of the Italian Mafia gang and was associated with the Al Capone gang in Chicago, Illinois. It was alleged that he was frequently seen in the company of Benjamin Siegel, deceased West Coast racketeer and gambler. Information was received that Roselli, a Los Angeles gambler, had been employed by Harry Cohen to frame Cohen's wife, and that this was successfully done, whereby Mrs. Cohen was compromised at her house in the company of a man and "they shook her down for $400000". In this way Roselli gained some control over Cohen and subsequently borrowed a large amount of money from him to use in a business venture.

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: September 16, 1947

FROM : Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 alw

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA
CHARLES GIOE
PHILLIP D'ANDREA
PAUL DE LUCIA, alias Paul Ricca
JOHN ROSELLI;
BRIBERY

Please conduct a full investigation of the charges. If there are no leads, or I did not know the parole until it appeared in the press.

In accordance with your request of September 15, 1947, Congressman Fred E. Busbey (R. - Ill.) was interviewed at Chicago, Illinois, by Special Agents of this Bureau on September 15, 1947, and he furnished the following information.

Congressman Busbey states that "rumors are flying around to the effect that a quarter of a million dollars was paid to effect the release of the captioned convicts" and it is suspected that the money might have passed through the hands of one Paul Dillon, an attorney of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Busbey declares that his sole source of information in connection with this matter is James Doherty, a reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune newspaper, who has not only conducted some investigation into this matter in Chicago, but in St. Louis, Missouri, and Washington, D. C., as well. He also stated that Paul Dillon of St. Louis, Missouri, is believed to be mixed up in this matter and specifically mentioned that Dillon had represented John P. Nick and Clyde Weston, Vice President and Business Manager, respectively, of the International Union of Motion Picture Operators, St. Louis, Missouri, who he said were apparently involved in similar difficulties with racketeers.

The files of this Bureau are being searched for information concerning Paul Dillon, John P. Nick and Clyde Weston. This information will be furnished you as soon as it is compiled.

Congressman Busbey continued to say that James Doherty, the reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune, is of the opinion that "the Attorney General is in a better position to give leads in this case than anyone else in the world". He therefore suggested that you should be consulted for information in connection with this matter.

Local press articles in Chicago have quoted Congressman Busbey to the effect that two "prominent Chicagoans" were among those who interceded for the release of these convicts. In the interview he stated in the strictest of confidence that he would not be at all surprised if the two prominent individuals referred to were clergymen, and one of them might be Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago. The latter, he indicated, was to be transferred within ten days.

58-4000-16

Keep in 7139 file

RECORDED INDEXED

9/17/47 G.F.J.

DEC 18 1947

37 SEP 25 1947

Mr. Busbey also stated that he was in receipt of an anonymous letter regarding this case, the contents of which he did not recall but promised to make it available to the Chicago Division of this Bureau on September 16, 1947.

Congressman Busbey advised that he is a member of the subcommittee of the full Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and that this subcommittee has jurisdiction to look into this type of case. He also stated that he had been in telephonic communication with Congressman Clare Hoffman (R. - Mich.), Chairman of the above full committee, and it is planned for the subcommittee to open hearings in connection with this case in the near future. He also indicated he would undoubtedly call upon this Bureau for the identities of logical persons to be heard by the committee.

I would appreciate being advised whether you desire me to have James Doherty, reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune, interviewed, who Congressman Busbey states is his sole source of information.

You will be promptly advised of any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter.

FROM

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

TO

Official indicated below by check mark

Solicitor General	
Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Claims	
Alien Enemy Control Section	
Alien Property Section	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Solicitor General	
Director, FBI	✓
Director of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Liaison Officer, Immigration and Naturalization	
Administrative Assistant	
Division of Accounts	
Division of Communications and Records	
Division of Supplies	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	
Director of Public Information	
Mr. Morison	
Mr. Darsey	
Miss Kennedy	
Mr. Hyatt	
Mr. Coblenz	
Mrs. Stewart	
Miss O'Donnell	
Miss McCarron	
Miss Healy	
Mrs. Kroll	
Miss Adams	
Miss Doyle	
Miss Dennis	
Mrs. Purvis	
Mrs. Burke	

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

The notation on the attached reads:

"9/16 Please conduct a full investigation of the charges. I have no leads, as I did not know of the parole until it appeared in the press."

"TCC"

Director 9-15-47 J. Spencer

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 AJP/CR

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

b7D

September 17, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

Re: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, ET AL
BRIBERY

For your information in connection with the Thomas G. Corcoran matter, a highly confidential source advised that on

[redacted]

As you are cognizant of the source of this information and in view of the highly confidential nature of this investigation, this information is being furnished you in this form as you may not desire to have it placed on record.

Respectfully,

A. J. Andrews

RECORDED & INDEXED 76

32 DEC 23 1947

AJA:VPM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 CLA/DA

69 JAN 7 1948

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

9-19-47 530 p.m.

WASHINGTON, ATLANTA, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, AND INDIANAPOLIS FROM

WASH FIELD 19 530p

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE, PHILLIP D'ANDREA, PAUL DE LUCIA, ALIAS PAUL RICCA, JOHN ROSELLI, BRIBERY AND ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES PAROLE. BUREAU DESIRES NAMES OF VISITORS FOR SUBJECTS WHILE INCARCERATED FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS. SUBJECT D'ANDREA AT ATLANTA, LEAVENWORTH AND MEDICAL CENTER FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS AT SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI. SUBJECT CAMPAGNA AT ATLANTA AND LEAVENWORTH. SUBJECT ROSELLI AT ATLANTA AND U.S. PEN, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA. SUBJECT DE LUCIA AT ATLANTA AND LEAVENWORTH. SUBJECT CHARLES GIOE AT ATLANTA AND LEAVENWORTH. BUREAU INSTRUCTS LEADS THIS CASE TO BE HANDLED IMMEDIATELY. SUTEL BUREAU, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON LIST OF VISITORS, IDENTITIES AND DATES.

HOTTEL

JCN:BGT

58-2000-17

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 calcm

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ROSEN

DATE: 9-19-47

FROM : E. J. McCabe

Call - 4:05 PM

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, Etal
BRIBERY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Hosteny, Chicago Division, advised that he had just obtained a copy of the anonymous letter written to Congressman Busbey (R-Ill.). He stated that the letter was in an envelope of the Stevens Hotel stationery and was postmarked September 9, 1947, at 7:30 PM at the Englewood Station which is on the south side of Chicago at Sixth and Third Streets. He stated the Stevens Hotel was in downtown Chicago at Eighth and Michigan Streets.

Mr. Hosteny further advised that the letter was written in ink on a torn sheet of stationery and read as follows:

"Dear Representative Busbey:

"Nick Circella, Dean, a Capone mobster in Fort Leavenworth who is not even a citizen, is supposed to be paroled in December according to his brother, Augie, who is going to be a big shot upon his return.

"Don't let him out, please. Deport him. He is a killer.

(Signed) A Citizen"

In this connection, it is noted that Nick Circella, a member of this same outfit was confined to Leavenworth Penitentiary, number 60609-L, and the prison authorities objected to the transfer of Campagna and DeLucia from Atlanta to Leavenworth when pressure was being brought for this transfer in 1944 and 1945 on the grounds that there was bad blood between Circella, Campagna and DeLucia. Circella was later interviewed and indicated that there was no bad blood at all and he was friendly with both Campagna and DeLucia.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CAL/DR

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58-2000-18

51 DEC 18 1947

EJMcevd

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: 9-19-47

FROM : MR. EDW. A. TAMM

SUBJECT: Louis Campagna

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Ndase
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Dan Lyons telephoned with reference to the Bureau's investigation of the 5 persons who are alleged to have irregularly obtained paroles after their conviction in the Brown-Bioff case. He stated that he wanted the Bureau to know Paul Dillon, the St. Louis attorney, had, prior to the parole of these 5 men, come to the Parole Board and stated he was the attorney representing these 5 men in their parole efforts. Mr. Lyons wanted the Bureau to know this in view of his doubt that the Parole Board records would show this information.

Mr. Lyons also stated that Congressman Busbey had sent another wire to the Attorney General in which he said the Attorney General had not replied to his first wire. Lyons stated this was untrue and that the wire had been answered, but that Lyons was writing a letter to Busbey indicating the matter of the parole of these men was, as announced by the Attorney General, under investigation by the FBI and that if there were any indications of irregularities in the granting of the parole, Mr. Lyons would certainly, as Chairman of the Parole Board, revoke the parole.

EAT:ml

Re Louis Campagna was also a Parole Matter
Busbey

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 CAC

RECORDED
INDEXED
58-3000-19
37 SEP 25 1947

51 DEC 18 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

DATE: September 19, 1947

FROM : R. A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, et al
BRIBERY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-16-85 BY SP5A/CR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE

To advise that James Doherty, reporter for the Chicago Tribune, has been interviewed and in general furnished little specific information concerning any alleged irregularities in connection with the parole of the subjects. All leads based on information furnished by Doherty are being run out.

DETAILS

ASAC Carl Hennrich, Washington Division, advised that he and Special Agent Jack Neely interviewed James Doherty at the Washington Hotel this morning. James Doherty had little specific information concerning any irregularities in connection with the release on parole of the above subjects. Doherty indicated that he has been making a study of the Capone mob and Chicago racketeers and politicians for the past twenty years and has written numerous articles in connection therewith. He advised that he has received any number of anonymous phone calls and letters indicating that influence was brought to bear on behalf of the subjects to obtain these paroles. Doherty stated it became apparent that political pressure was being used in anticipation of the paroles of these subjects during the elections in the fall of 1946 and that the Italian Republicans on the West Side of Chicago were terrorized in order to force them to vote Democratic. He further stated that it was rumored then that the purpose was to lay the groundwork for a parole for DeLucia who had been a political boss for a number of years on the West Side. Doherty personally campaigned for Republican Mario Tenelli who was successful in winning the election over one Fusco, a labor union man through whom DeLucia gave political orders while in the penitentiary. Doherty stated one Joe Porcara, Precinct Captain, 28th Ward, was apologetic to him at that time regarding his activities in favoring Democratic candidates.

Since the parole of the subjects Doherty received an anonymous telephone call stating that one quarter million dollars have been paid to attorney Paul Dillon, St. Louis. The caller promised to identify himself when Doherty returns to Chicago. A friend whom Doherty refused to identify told him that one Sczelz, an Italian barber employed in the Chicago Assessor's office, stated that one Joe Burge or Burgia, former Mayor of Maywood, Illinois, was involved in handling money used to obtain the parole. Doherty said that Bishop Sheil and Steve Healy were prominent Chicagoans involved in securing these paroles and had originally sponsored subject Gioe. With reference to Congressman Busbey (R-Ill) having mentioned two prominent Chicagoans, Doherty said Congressman Busbey told him that the Attorney General said two prominent people in Chicago were involved in securing the parole.

RECORDED 58-9000-2D

Doherty further stated that the Tribune in Chicago has files regarding anonymous calls received in connection with this matter and other information which

INDEXED 37 SEP 25 1947

EJL:abk DEC 18 1947

would be made available to the FBI on request.

ACTION TAKEN

SAC McSwain, Chicago Division, was furnished a summary of the information obtained in the interview with reporter James Doherty and was requested to conduct immediate interviews with Porcara, Tenelli and Sczelz. Mr. McSwain strongly recommended against contacting the Chicago Tribune for the purpose of obtaining the files concerning this matter which Doherty advised would be made available in view of the relationship existing between Colonel McCormack and the Bureau. Mr. McSwain was advised to hold this contact in abeyance as it was believed that the files could be obtained through Doherty without difficulty in view of his apparent cooperative attitude. Mr. McSwain was advised of the necessity of vigorously pressing this investigation and the necessity of having it handled either by himself or ASAC Hosteny and an experienced Agent.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

It is noted that the indictments charging these subjects with a violation of the Mail Fraud Statute were nol prossed, Southern District of New York, on May 6, 1947. It is apparent that these subjects would probably not have been considered for parole in view of these outstanding indictments, and the possibility exists that pressure may have been exercised on behalf of these subjects in obtaining the nol pros of the indictments. Arrangements have been made with Mr. T. V. Quinn, Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, to have the Departmental files concerning the Mail Fraud case made available for examination. ASAC Carl Hennrich, Washington Division is making arrangements to interview the members of the Board of Parole and will review the Departmental files when available. The investigation is being pressed vigorously by the Chicago and Washington Field Divisions and appropriate leads will be set out to the anxiliary offices as developed for immediate investigation.

Memo To A.G.
Advising of Interview
with Doherty Being
Prepared

Keep right on top of this.
E.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM [redacted]

DATE: September 19, 1947

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was
CHARLES GIOE, was
PHILLIP D'ANDREA, was
PAUL DE LUCIA, was
JOHN ROSELLI, was;
BRIBERY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SPSalaw 2/16/95
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 92,884
DATE 7-7-80 BY sp4 1 nm/lw

There are attached summary memoranda based upon a review of the Board of Parole files, which include derogatory information concerning individuals mentioned therein, as obtained from Bureau files. u

b7D

It will be noted in the memorandum concerning John Roselli that,

[redacted]

It is further noted Roselli indicated that he was to live in an apartment in Los Angeles, which was obtained for him by I. A. Ruman, 215 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, California. A review of Bureau file 100-202315 entitled [redacted] reveals that one Isadore A. Ruman, 215 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, California, contacted [redacted] on numerous occasions. [redacted] has admitted being approached by Russians to utilize a company owned by him, the [redacted] as a cover for Russian espionage agents. [redacted] There is no indication from the file, other than contacts with [redacted] that Ruman is engaged in Russian espionage activities. u

It is not deemed advisable to include the above information in the summary memorandum concerning Roselli. u

Attachment

RECORDED 58-2000-21

27 SEP 1947

REP:mja

// ENCL

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

September 18, 1947

RE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases,
Louis Campagna, Louie Cook, Louie Carmini,
Louis Compagne, Lugi Compagne, Louis
Campagnia, Lorino C. Cook, "Lefty Louie"
Compagna, "Little New York" Compagna

The file on the captioned individual maintained by the United States Board of Parole reflects the following information.

Campagna was convicted by the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by violence, threats and coercion. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and fined $10,000. He began service of his sentence on March 8, 1944. He was eligible for parole July 7, 1947. His conditional release date was November 23, 1950 and the full prison term expires March 7, 1954. At the time he was admitted to prison, Campagna admitted a previous criminal record reflecting a conviction in 1919 for bank robbery to which he was sentenced one to fourteen years and a general principles arrest by the Chicago Police Department on December 19, 1932 which was dismissed. According to the prison records his adjustment when first being confined to prison was unsatisfactory. It was indicated that because of the vicious nature of the offense for which he was convicted and his gangland connections he should be given careful supervision. The Board of Parole file indicates his prison record is otherwise clear.

Campagna was paroled on August 13, 1947. According to his parole plan as it was approved Campagna was to reside with his family at 2927 South Maple Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois. He was to be self employed, operating two farms owned by him, one at Fowler, Indiana and another at Berrien Springs, Michigan. His parole advisor is Dr. Walter Lawrence, age 58, a physician and surgeon, 743 Thatcher Avenue, River Forest, Illinois. Campagna's transportation from the prison at Leavenworth to Chicago, Illinois was to be arranged by Eugene Bernstein, an attorney.

The Board of Parole file also contains a letter addressed to President Truman by Charles Green, 6813 Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois enclosing a newspaper clipping concerning subject's parole and protesting against what the correspondent calls "this miscarriage of justice". The file also contains a letter to the Bureau of Prisons from Warden Joseph T. Sanford at Atlanta dated July 3, 1944 enclosing an article taken from Harper's Magazine relating to Campagna and his associates. In a letter from Assistant Director Loveland to Warden Sanford dated May 1, 1945, the following is noted: "At this time Nick Circella, Reg. No. 60609-L, is confined in Leavenworth. This inmate was a member of the same 'gang' as the above named inmates as will be reflected by the magazine story 'Who Killed Estelle Carey' which, I believe, you have." The letter continues by indicating that a transfer of Campagna and others to Leavenworth would be undesirable at that time because of Circella's presence there.

A memorandum for the file prepared by Assistant Director Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons dated May 19, 1944 records a visit that day by Paul Dillon, an attorney from St. Louis. Dillon stated he had been requested by an official of the Continental Bank of Chicago to see what he could do to have Campagna and Paul DeLucia transferred from Atlanta to Leavenworth, Dillon stating he had no personal interest in the matter. Mr. Loveland's memorandum indicated that Dillon was advised that while such a transfer could be given consideration under ordinary circumstances, there are inmates at Leavenworth who are unfriendly with Campagna and DeLucia and that there might be serious trouble if these two were placed in Leavenworth. The memorandum indicates further that Mr. Dillon was aware that a similar request had formerly been made to Mr. McGranery and that no action had been taken.

A letter from Warden Sanford at Atlanta to Mr. Loveland dated July 21, 1945 concerning a transfer of Campagna and others to Leavenworth contains the following: "From information received, it is quite evident that money is being paid to obtain the transfer of these men to Leavenworth, and I do not believe they should be transferred at this time for this reason. I, of course, would have no objections but there will be problems at Leavenworth in respect to the above the same as here." This letter contains a pencilled notation apparently prepared by Assistant Director Loveland dated July 22 or 27, the writing being indistinct, indicating "Talked to Warden Sanford - has no indications that money has been paid - just said that two attorneys had been very active in their cases, a William Scott Stewart and Abe Deadley (?)..."

In response to a teletype from the Bureau of Prisons to the Warden at Leavenworth Penitentiary, the Warden replied on July 17 that he had talked with Nick Circella who stated there was no ill feeling between him and Louis Campagna or Paul DeLucia.

A memorandum prepared in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons recorded a telephone call on December 5, 1945 from a Mr. Edwards of the National Democratic Committee regarding a request for Mr. William Yarow to visit Campagna. He was asked to have Mr. Yarow write and explain his relationship with Campagna and the reason for his visit. A pencilled notation reflected that on January 9, 1946 a Congressman Looney called to get permission for someone to visit this inmate. The pencilled notation indicates that Mr. Bennett asked him to have the person write telling his relationship with Campagna and the reason for the visit.

The file further contains a special progress report from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta dated April 26, 1945 reading as follows: "He is a member of a gang of labor racketeers with connections in the underworld in Chicago and New York. There are several members of this gang, co-fendants, presently in this institution. The settled activities of this group have been causing considerable trouble here and it is felt most advisable to separate him from his co-defendants. He is geographically located for transfer to Leavenworth and to keep him and his co-defendants together in this institution longer will create a serious hazard of discipline and custody."

The Board of Parole file contains a report prepared by the Warden of the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois with reference to the prison sentence there of Campagna for his bank robbery conviction in 1919. This report indicates that Campagna pleaded guilty to holding up the Argo Bank at the point of a gun getting $22,103 in cash and $80,000 in bonds. While at the State Penitentiary Campagna had eight violations of institutional rules, disorderly conduct and unauthorized articles. In connection with his application for parole filed by Campagna with the U. S. Board of Parole dated March 12, 1947 letters were received from the following individuals urging that parole be granted:

Reverend M. A. Canning
Pastor, St. Ferdinand's Rectory
3116 North Marmora Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Guy F. Heim
Berrien Springs, Michigan

Michael J. Romano
Morand Brothers Beverage Company
818 South May Street
Chicago, Illinois

John Svitak
2931 Maple Avenue
Berwyn, Illinois

S. Nanini
Rock Road Construction Company
5915 North Rogers Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Martin Hans
Burton Auto Springs Corporation
2433-41 West 48th Street
Chicago, Illinois

L. E. Lucas
The Journal-Era
Berrien Springs, Michigan

Walter Lawrence, M.D.
6400 West Cermak Road
Berwyn, Illinois

Domenick J. Sibilano
Sibilano Furniture Company
5541-43 West Belmont Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

While it has not been possible to identify the individuals mentioned in the Board of Parole file with information presently contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in all cases due to the limited amount of identifying data appearing in the Board of Parole file concerning them, the following information is being set forth which appears to be pertinent.

With reference to the activities of Eugene Bernstein in behalf of subject, it is noted that he is an attorney with offices at 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. He resides at 5234 South Ingleside Street in the same city. According to a reliable confidential informant, Bernstein has been in frequent contact with Tony Accardo, a well-known hoodlum in the criminal syndicate in Chicago.

When Rocco Di Grazio, a self-admitted member of the Chicago underworld syndicate, was interviewed in 1945, he advised that he was represented by attorney Eugene Bernstein.

It has also been ascertained that Bernstein is attorney for Jack Guzik, another well-known criminal in Chicago.

In connection with William Scott Stewart, who is mentioned in the Board of Parole file as being an attorney active in behalf of Campagna, it is noted that he maintains offices at 77 West Washington Street, Chicago. According to an article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune for December 1, 1934, William Scott Stewart is described as an attorney "who has defended a number of notorious criminals, expressing disapproval of the shoot-to-kill policy, charged that the government is usurping the powers of local police, and criticized Attorney General Homer Cummings as 'meddling with affairs outside his province'." Stewart is further quoted in the newspaper article as stating: "There seems to be an epidemic of this sort of thing. The public is being regaled every few days with pictures on the front page of the newspapers of criminals who have been shot down by the federal agents." In this connection an editorial in the Columbus Evening Dispatch on December 4, 1934, indicated that Stewart's reasons for objecting to Federal officers killing criminals were that it took a reliable source of income from such attorneys.

Stewart has defended such individuals as Roger Touhy and members of his gang, who received long prison terms. In March, 1934, the Chicago Division of the FBI received information concerning an alleged kidnaping of Jerry Horan by the Touhy gang. The informant indicated that Touhy had forced Horan to call his secretary, requesting her to obtain $15,000 and pay it to William Scott Stewart. Horan, however, when interviewed, denied having been kidnaped. There is, nevertheless, some substantiation from other sources that Stewart may have been involved in such a transaction.

A separate memorandum has been submitted setting forth information concerning Paul Dillon.

With reference to Dr. Walter Lawrence, Campagna's parole advisor, it is noted that a Dr. Walter Lawrence, 6400 Cermak Road, Berwyn, Illinois, apparently identical with subject's parole advisor, is listed by a reliable confidential informant as being an associate of Tony Accardo, well-known Chicago underworld character.

It is noted that the Board of Parole file reflects that the U. S. District Judge in whose court Campagna was convicted, as well as the Special Assistant to the Attorney General who prosecuted the case, both objected to Campagna's release on parole.

September 18, 1947

RE: CHARLES GIOE,
with aliases

The following information was secured from a review of the file on this individual maintained by the U. S. Board of Parole. Gioe was convicted in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York on December 31, 1941, for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by violence, threats and coercion. He was sentenced to serve ten years imprisonment. He was originally committed to the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 4, 1944. He was eligible for parole on July 7, 1947. The maximum expiration of his sentence was March 7, 1954, with the minimum expiration ending November 23, 1950. He was released on parole on August 13, 1947. He was transferred from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta to Leavenworth on August 8, 1945. He maintained a clear conduct record while in prison. In accordance with a parole plan for this individual, he was to reside with his family at the Seneca Hotel, 200 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois. He is to be employed by Mr. P. L. Mann, part owner of the Consolidated Wire and Associated Companies, 1635 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois, as a salesman. His original parole advisor was Mr. Harry A. Ash, Superintendent of the Division of Crime Prevention of the State of Illinois.

A notation in the Parole Board file indicates that because of unfavorable publicity in the Chicago newspapers, Ash asked that his name be withdrawn as parole advisor for Gioe. Gioe then suggested that Louis J. Pelton be named parole advisor and this was approved. This notation was apparently prepared by Joseph G. Colosimo, U. S. Probation Officer.

In connection with Gioe's application for parole, it is noted that the Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Boris Kostelanetz, who originally prosecuted Gioe for the crime now involved in his parole, answered no comment relative to the parole of Gioe. U. S. District Judge Bright, who sentenced Gioe to prison, wrote to Mr. Kostelanetz on June 15, 1944, advising that he opposed a parole for Gioe and his co-defendants. The Judge indicated that the activities of this subject and others not only were directed against the motion picture industry, but also against the various unions and union members, as well as others. Judge Bright added: "I know of no better way to suppress these kinds of activities than severe punishment."

The Board of Parole file reflects that Colonel Harry Cooper, 1757 [illegible] Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., contacted Director James V. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons requesting permission for a friend of his, Mr. Joe Rogers of New York, to visit Gioe at Leavenworth. Gioe advised the Warden at Leavenworth that he would be very glad to see Mr. Rogers.

In connection with the application for parole filed by Gioe with the U. S. Board of Parole dated May 1, 1947, letters were received from the following individuals urging that parole be granted him.

David Fisook
100 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

Albert V. Turner
Turner Brothers Clothing Company
Roosevelt Road and Halstead Street
Chicago, Illinois

P. L. Mann
Consolidated Wire and Associated
Companies
1635 South Clinton Street
Chicago, Illinois

Harry A. Ash
Attorney-at-law
222 East Chestnut Street
Chicago, Illinois

Lloyd J. Butler
Diamond Broker
133 North Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois

Some question was present as to whether or not Mr. Harry A. Ash could be accepted as a parole advisor for subject because of the fact that he is an attorney. The Parole Board file contains a letter from Mr. D. L. Yeagley, Supervisor of Classification and Parole, directed to Mr. Walter K. Urich, Parole Executive, dated June 2, 1947, in which advice is requested as to whether the Parole Board would be willing to make an exception and to allow Ash to be a parole advisor. This letter contains a handwritten notation dated June 9, 1947, which reads as follows: "Mr. Urich - case is bad one - racketeering - personally I would prefer some one other than an attorney whose father-in-law was mixed up in politics in Chicago and this attorney was his secretary. I think we might get another P.A. - what do you think?" The signature after this notation is illegible. The letter further contains a penciled notation signed W.K.U. dated June 30, 1947, reading: "Have this come back after Board hearing for reply."

Gioe was granted a hearing before Judge T. Webber Wilson, Chairman of the U. S. Board of Parole at Leavenworth on July 29, 1947. Judge Wilson indicated

that Gioe made a good impression on him and incorporated the comments of the sentencing judge in the minutes of the hearing. Judge Wilson further noted that "The District Attorney has no comment to make in reference to parole but he does rate this man as an habitual criminal. I cannot understand that rating because he was never convicted for any offense before and he certainly makes a very good impression upon the Board."

While it has not been possible to identify the individuals mentioned in the Parole Board file with information presently contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in all cases, due to the limited amount of identifying data appearing in the Board of Parole file concerning them, the following information is being set forth which appears to be pertinent.

Louis J. Pelton, the parole advisor for Gioe, may be identical with Louis Jacob Pelton who, prior to his entry into the U. S. Army in April, 1942, resided at the Seneca Hotel, 200 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois. On the basis of an investigation conducted by another Governmental agency, it appears that Louis J. Pelton was indicted by a Cook County, Illinois, Grand Jury on December 3, 1925, being charged with four counts of kidnaping. These charges were subsequently nol prossed.

It is noted further in connection with this investigation conducted by another Governmental agency that Pelton was well informed on underworld characters. Pelton was an outstanding salesman of yeast and is alleged to have had many bootleggers for customers during the prohibition era. He organized a Bakers' Union which he ruled with an iron hand. Pelton remained with the Union until he began military service.

An anonymous communication received by the FBI in Washington in connection with the kidnaping charge against Pelton indicated that prosecution had not gone forward because of fear by witnesses and acts of intimidation against them. Inasmuch as this matter was outside the jurisdiction of the FBI, there was no occasion to investigate the matter further.

Lloyd J. Butler, 133 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, is the author of a letter advocating the parole of Gioe. A reliable confidential

[redacted]

An unimpeachable source advised that the Prudential Loan Company operated by Butler was frequented by Robert C. Nelson, Sr., a known jewel fence from New York City, on several occasions when Nelson was in Chicago in April, 1947.

A reliable confidential informant advised in April, 1947, that Robert

[redacted]

A confidential informant who has heretofore furnished reliable information concerning underworld characters, particularly those involved in fencing stolen jewelry, advised he had been acquainted with Lloyd Butler of 133 North [redacted] Street, Chicago [redacted] The informant stated [redacted]

[redacted]

The informant further related that Butler is a very close friend of Joseph David Welcher. Welcher is right hand man and assistant to Meyer Gordon, the notorious Chicago jewel fence.

P. L. Mann, part owner of the Consolidated Wire and Associated Company of Chicago who offered a job to Cioe on his release on parole, may be identical with Paul Lessing Mann, listed with Chicago credit agencies as president of the Consolidated Wire and Associated Corporation. His name originally was Paul Lessing Mankowitz.

Information has been received from a reliable source indicating that Marcus Lipsky, Chicago gambler and associate of underworld characters, borrowed money from the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, in 1946 and at that time deposited two checks in the amount of $50,000.00 each made payable to him and signed by Mann. Lipsky told bank officials at that time that Mann was to be his partner in coin machine operations in the Southwest.

According to a reliable report, a large number of Chicago hoodlums met in Dallas, Texas, in 1946 and maintained a suite of rooms at the Scott Hotel there. They are reported to have entertained in this hotel suite such well-known Chicago underworld characters as Jack Guzik, Eddie Vogel, and Ralph Capone. Paul Mann was also a guest at these gatherings.

Marcus Lipsky, referred to above, was taken into custody by the Shreveport, Louisiana, Police Department on August 28, 1946. When questioned at that time he admitted that Paul Mann had financed everything he had been connected with or had purchased and stated he was indebted to Mann at that time in the amount of $87,000. Lipsky also stated that Mann had financed James Weinberg, head of the Weinberg underworld mob in Chicago, in practically all of his deals. Lipsky admitted that he operated extensive gambling interests.

September 18, 1947

Re: PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA, with aliases
Philip LaVerne, Philip Martin,
Phil D'Andrea, Philip D. Andrea.

The file on this individual as maintained by the Board of Parole reflects the following information. He was arrested on March 26, 1943 at Chicago, Illinois and sentenced on December 31, 1943 to ten years imprisonment and $10.000 fine for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion, threats and violence. He was committed to Atlanta Penitentiary on April 4, 1944 and transferred to Leavenworth Penitentiary on August 8, 1945. It was recommended by authorities at Leavenworth Penitentiary on December 24, 1946 that D'Andrea be transferred to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri. It was the opinion of the Medical Officer that he has a "mild chronic hypertrophic arthritis in addition to the anginal syndrome". He was transferred to the Medical Center on January 13, 1947. According to the file, D'Andrea was eligible for parole on July 7, 1947. He would be eligible for conditional release on November 23, 1950, and his full term would expire March 7, 1954. According to a report dated July, 1947 at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, D'Andrea had one disciplinary report of a minor nature for which he received a reprimand and was warned. He had some milk and sugar in his locker which was considered contraband. While at Atlanta Penitentiary he was reported for "conniving" and twice for refusing to obey orders. At Leavenworth there was one minor report for which he was reprimanded.

It is noted from the parole file that the Federal Judge in whose court D'Andrea was convicted and the Special Assistant to the Attorney General who tried the case opposed his parole. In addition, Federal Judge John Bright, the Trial Judge, on June 5, 194[illegible] wrote a lengthy letter to Mr. Walter K. Urich, Parole Executive, United States Parole Board, Washington, D. C., in response to a letter from Mr. Urich, in which Judge Bright indicated he had received a number of applications on behalf of D'Andrea for commutation or modification of sentence and he has consistently refused to do anything about it. The names of the individuals making applications on D'Andrea's behalf were not disclosed. Judge Bright stated in his letter that he believed the conviction was founded upon the evidence and that D'Andrea was the beneficiary of the conspiracy even though not a participant in the extortion. He stated it was difficult for him to make any recommendation (concerning the parole).

The parole plan as approved provides that D'Andrea will be employed by James N. Ferraro as a vegetable inspector with Krispy Klean Vegetable Company, 139 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois, at a salary of $300 to $350 a month. His parole advisor is John Tiberi, 10354 South Bell Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who is President of the Allied Construction and Supply Company, Inc., 3727 South Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He indicated he planned to reside at 511 Beckwith Street, Crete, Illinois.

In connection with D'Andrea's application for parole, the file reflects that numerous letters were received from the following individuals urging that parole be granted:

John R. Robinson, Public Relations and Organization Consultant, 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. This individual has written numerous letters to the Parole Board on behalf of D'Andrea. According to the file he is a public relations and organization consultant in Chicago and did a reorganization job for D'Andrea prior to his incarceration when the latter was running an Italian-American newspaper in Chicago. The file indicates that in addition to numerous letters written by him he has visited D'Andrea while he was incarcerated.

Santo Garofola, Secretary-Treasurer, The Garofola Company (Groceries, Wines and Liquors), 103-105 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois.

S. M. Homan, Lincolnshire Estates, 7205 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

James H. Hegerty, Mack International Motor Truck Corporation, 33rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

F. E. Svoboda, District Sales Manager, International Harvester Company, 2919 Southwestern Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Msgr. Michael H. Abraham, Catholic Bishop, Sacred Heart Church, Michigan City, Indiana.

Charles S. Baer, M. D., 11 East 34th Street, Steger, Illinois.

The parole file reflects that Mr. Emanuel M. Stern, Pioneer Life Building, Fargo, North Dakota, communicated with the Parole Board and visited D'Andrea as his attorney. The file further reflects that Samuel H. Shapiro also contacted the Board of Parole as attorney for D'Andrea.

While it has not been possible to identify the above persons with information presently contained in the files of the FBI in all cases, due to the limited identifying data appearing in the Board of Parole file, the following information is being set forth which appears to be pertinent.

Emanuel M. Stern

Information was received from an informant believed to be reliable that a relative of Edward A. Sloan, a Federal prisoner, had agreed to pay $1,250 to Emanuel M. Stern, Attorney of Fargo, North Dakota, and that part of this money was to be paid by Stern to one member of the Federal Parole Board for Sloan's release on parole. Sloan was convicted on February 12, 1943 in the Northern District of Iowa for using the mails to defraud. He was paroled from a five-year term at the Sandstone Correctional Institution on December 19, 1944. In response to a request by Assistant to the Attorney General James P. McGranery, an investigation was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Investigation disclosed that Attorney

William W. Fink, brother-in-law of Edward A. Sloan, had arranged with Emanuel M. Stern to handle Sloan's release on parole. According to Fink, the attorney fee was $1,250 of which Fink was to pay $250 down and a contingent fee of $1,000 to be paid if Sloan was released by January 1, 1945. Sloan's parole was effective December 18, 1944 and Stern received only $900 in cash of the contingent fee on December 19, 1944.

William W. Fink when interviewed stated that it had come to his attention that Emanuel M. Stern, Attorney at Fargo, North Dakota, was quite successful in securing paroles. Fink stated that he had been associated at one time with a firm in St. Paul which handled the litigation for a Dr. Samuel Stern, brother of Emanuel Stern. He stated that Dr. Stern apparently was a notorious abortionist who had become involved in State charges which eventually resulted in Dr. Stern's leaving the State of Minnesota. It appears, however, that one Morris Roisner, a local underworld character, was the person who told Fink about Stern's being successful in getting paroles for Federal prisoners. Fink denied any knowledge of the allegation of a bribe and stated there was no information indicating that Stern had paid any money to a member of the Parole Board.

Information was received during the investigation that Stern and Edward Philip Reidy, a member of the Federal Parole Board, had vacationed together at a Northern Minnesota lodge. The files of the Parole Officer at St. Paul, Minnesota indicate that officials were disturbed because Emanuel Stern had received word from Edward Philip Reidy of Sloan's parole prior to the time officials at the Federal Correctional Institution at Sandstone, Minnesota were advised. However, when officials at the Institution were interviewed they advised that this fact was not considered unusual and furnished no information indicating any collusion between Stern and Reidy.

September 18, 1947

Re: PAUL DE LUCIA, with
aliases, Paul Ricca,
Paul De Lucca, Paul
Villa, Paul Viela,
Paul Salvi, Paolo Maglio,
Paul Maglio, Paul Ricci,
"Paul, the Waiter"

The file maintained on this individual by the U. S. Board of Parole reflects the following information.

Paul De Lucia was sentenced on December 31, 1943, to 10 years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion, threats and violence in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. He entered an appeal on December 31, 1943. He elected to enter upon service of his sentence on March 8, 1944. He was eligible for parole on July 7, 1947, and would have been eligible for conditional release on November 23, 1950. De Lucia was transferred from the U. S. Penitentiary, at Atlanta, to the Penitentiary at Leavenworth on August 8, 1945. He was released on parole August 13, 1947. With one exception, De Lucia's prison record was clear. His work adjustment was considered average by prison officials.

In connection with De Lucia's parole, his parole plan as approved by Charles W. Fisher, Chief U. S. Probation Officer for the Northern District of Illinois, provides for subject's residence with his family at 812 North Lathrop Avenue, River Forest, Illinois. De Lucia's employment consists of the operation of an 1100 acre farm at Big Grove, Illinois, which is owned by him. His parole adviser is the Reverend C. Marzano, Assistant Provincial Director of the Viatorian Fathers, 6219 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois.

In connection with subject's application for parole, which is undated, it is noted that letters were received by the Board of Parole from the following individuals urging that the parole be granted:

F. J. Curry
516 Western Avenue
Joliet, Illinois

Reverend C. Marzano
6219 Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois

Curtis N. Vilas
Post Office Box 108
Sarasota, Florida

James Lupori
Bell Oil Company
5915 Rogers Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Morris W. Lev, M.D.
104 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Timothy Dineen
5419 Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois

The following individuals either represented subject as an attorney, visited him in prison, or otherwise acted in his behalf.

Paul Dillon, attorney from St. Louis, Missouri, contacted an official of the Bureau of Prisons on May 19, 1945, stating that he had been requested by an official of the Continental Bank of Chicago to see what he could do to have De Lucia and a codefendant, Louis Campagna, transferred from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta to the Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

In connection with the transfer of this subject from Atlanta to Leavenworth, it is noted that the Board of Parole file contains a letter from the Warden of the Penitentiary at Atlanta to the Bureau of Prisons dated July 21, 1945. The letter reads as follows: "From information received, it is quite evident that money is being paid to obtain the transfer of these men to Leavenworth, and I do not believe they should be transferred at this time for this reason." The letter contains a handwritten note apparently prepared by Mr. Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons to the effect that he "talked to Warden Sanford - has no indications that money has been paid - just said that two attorneys had been very active in their cases - Wm. Scott Stewart and Abe Bradley...".

With further reference to the transfer of De Lucia to Leavenworth, the Board of Parole file contains a copy of a letter dated May 1, 1945, from Assistant Director Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons to Warden Sanford at Atlanta. This letter indicates that a Nick Circella, who is confined at Leavenworth, was a member of the same "gang" as De Lucia and Louis Campagna as reflected in a magazine article entitled "Who Killed Estelle Carey?". The letter continues that Circella was convicted in 1942 and it appears that his activities after conviction were such as to make his incarceration in the same institution with De Lucia and Campagna or their codefendants very undesirable. It is noted that Circella was subsequently personally contacted by prison officials at Leavenworth, at which time he stated there was no ill feeling between him and either Campagna or De Lucia.

The Board of Parole file contains a letter from the Federal Bureau of Investigation dated August 4, 1947, indicating that information had been received from a confidential source that Murray Humphries, a Chicago racketeer, had on several occasions visited De Lucia. Because of his criminal record, Humphries used the name of a Chicago attorney, Joseph Bulger, when calling on De Lucia. This information was furnished to the Warden at Leavenworth by the Bureau of Prisons and he in turn advised that the records of the prison there revealed that Joseph Bulger had visited De Lucia in company with his contract attorney, Eugene Bernstein, of Chicago on several occasions.

While it has not been possible to identify the individuals mentioned in the Board of Parole file with information presently contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in all cases due to the limited amount of identifying data appearing in the Board of Parole file concerning them, the following information is being set forth which appears to be pertinent.

As noted above, F. J. Curry, who listed his address as 516 Western Avenue, Joliet, Illinois, wrote a letter to the Board of Parole urging that De Lucia be paroled. Curry indicated in his letter that he was managing De Lucia's farm while the latter was in prison. F. J. Curry is apparently identical with Francis Jerome Curry, with aliases, who resides at 516 Western Avenue, Joliet, Illinois, with his wife and two minor children. His residence at this address, valued at approximately $75,000, is in the name of his wife. According to information furnished to his local Selective Service Board, Curry also maintains a residence in Miami, Florida. Francis Curry had a brother, Robert, who was well-known throughout the state of Illinois for his bootlegging and gambling activities, prior to his death in 1944.

According to information made available by the Joliet Police Department, Francis Curry has a reputation of being a hoodlum, who is all-powerful in Joliet, Illinois. Curry is alleged to be a protege of Eddie Vogel, a notorious Chicago hoodlum. Curry operates several bookmaking establishments in Joliet and services these through a racing wire service which he maintains at the Lewis Joliet Hotel under the name, "The Clinton Publishing Company".

Reliable confidential informants in underworld circles have indicated that Curry has been in contact with the following individuals. Meyer Lansky, Paul Lansky, and Dan Stromberg, well-known New York underworld characters. According to information furnished by the Chicago Police Department, Curry's farm near Joliet, Illinois, is used by Tony Accardo and other members of the underworld syndicate as a hideout when conditions in Chicago necessitate their leaving the city. It has been ascertained from reliable confidential informants that Curry has been in frequent contact with various individuals connected with organizations furnishing information from horse racing tracks by wire.

Although information has appeared in the Joliet Herald-News, a daily newspaper, reflecting Curry's arrest by the Police Department there on three

occasions between 1920 and 1927, the files of the Joliet Police Department fail to substantiate this. In connection with the investigation of the Bremer kidnaping case, it was ascertained in January, 1935, from Matt Kersch, owner of the Riverside Tavern, Aurora, Illinois, that Volney Davis, who was sought in that case, had apparently gone to Joliet, Illinois, to contact Francis Curry. A reliable private citizen, a long-time resident of Joliet, Illinois, reported in 1935 that Curry had been associated with underworld characters and provided hideouts and gave other aid to many hoodlums and gangsters.

With reference to the activities of Eugene Bernstein in behalf of subject, it is noted that he is an attorney with offices at 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. He resides at 5234 South Ingleside Street in the same city. According to a reliable confidential informant, Bernstein has been in frequent contact with Tony Accardo, a well-known hoodlum in the criminal syndicate in Chicago.

When Rocco Di Grazio, a self-admitted member of the Chicago underworld syndicate, was interviewed in 1945, he advised that he was represented by attorney Eugene Bernstein.

It has also been ascertained that Bernstein is attorney for Jack Guzik, another well-known criminal in Chicago.

In connection with William Scott Stewart, who is mentioned in the Board of Parole file as being an attorney active in behalf of De Lucia, it is noted that he maintains offices at 77 West Washington Street, Chicago. According to an article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune for December 1, 1934, William Scott Stewart is described as an attorney "who has defended a number of notorious criminals, expressing disapproval of the shoot-to-kill policy, charged that the government is usurping the powers of local police, and criticized Attorney General Homer Cummings as 'meddling with affairs outside his province'." Stewart is further quoted in this newspaper article as stating: "There seems to be an epidemic of this sort of thing. The public is being regaled every few days with pictures on the front page of the newspapers of criminals who have been shot down by the Federal agents." In this connection an editorial in the Columbus Evening Dispatch on December 4, 1934, indicated that Stewart's reasons for objecting to Federal officers killing criminals were that it took a reliable source of income from such attorneys.

Stewart has defended such individuals as Roger Touhy and members of his gang, who received long prison terms. In March, 1934, the Chicago Division of the FBI received information concerning an alleged kidnaping of Jerry Horan by the Touhy gang. The informant indicated that Touhy had forced Horan to call his secretary, requesting her to obtain $15,000 and pay it to William Scott Stewart. Horan, however, when interviewed, denied having been kidnaped. There is, nevertheless, some substantiation from other sources that Stewart may have been involved in such a transaction.

Dr. Morris Lev communicated with the Board of Parole urging De Lucia's parole. Information has been received from a reliable individual in Chicago to the effect that a close acquaintance of hers, Mrs. Jack Sherman, was converted to Communism by Ruth Lev and Dr. Maurice Lev. Dr. Lev was described as a physician who lived on the north side of Chicago and served as a Major with the U. S. Army in England. There is no positive indication that this Dr. Lev is identical with the individual who wrote a letter in behalf of De Lucia.

The Joseph Bulger active in behalf of De Lucia may be identical with J. Imburgio Bulger, 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. According to a reliable informant, a Joe Bulger, believed identical with this individual, has been in contact with the wife of Tony Accardo, well-inown underworld character.

A confidential informant well acquainted with the underworld situation in Chicago advised that Joseph Bulger is an attorney for the criminal syndicate there.

A separate memorandum has been submitted setting forth information concerning Paul Dillon.

It is noted that the Board of Parole file reflects that the U. S. District Judge in whose court De Lucia was convicted, as well as the Special Assistant to the Attorney General who prosecuted the case, both objected to De Lucia's release on parole.

September 18, 1947

Re: JOHN ROSELLI, with aliases,
John Russelli, John Rasselli,
John F. Stewart

The file on this individual as maintained by the Board of Parole reflects the following information.

He was arrested on March 19, 1943 and sentenced on December 31, 1943 to ten years imprisonment and $10,000 fine for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion, threats and violence. He was committed to Atlanta Penitentiary, April 4, 1944 and was transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana, on October 2, 1946, and became eligible for parole on July 7, 1947. He would have become eligible for conditional release on November 23, 1950 and his full term would expire March 7, 1954. According to the Parole Board file, he has maintained a clear conduct record while incarcerated.

It is noted that the Federal Judge, in whose court Roselli was convicted, and the Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who tried the case, have both opposed Roselli's parole.

The parole plan as approved provided that he was to be employed by Mr. Bryan Foy, Vice President in Charge of Production, Eagle Lion Films, 7324 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. His position was indicated as assistant purchasing agent at a salary of $65.00 a week. His parole advisor was originally scheduled to be Doctor James Steinberg, 500½ South Brendo Street, Los Angeles, California. However, Steinberg was not approved as advisor and in his place Father Joseph Thompson, a Catholic priest, 218 East 12th Street, Los Angeles, California, was designated. Roselli indicated he planned to live in a bachelor apartment in Los Angeles which was to be rented for him by his friend, Mr. I. A. Ruman, 215 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, California.

The following individuals either represented subject as attorney, visited him in prison, or otherwise acted on his behalf. On July 14, 1947, an attorney, first name unknown, Feinberg, 401 Main Street, Camden, New Jersey, telephoned the U. S. Parole Board requesting an interview with Roselli and he was advised that Roselli had been transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana.

On April 24, 1947, Jack Kearns, Chicago Coliseum, 15th and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, addressed a letter to Congressman Thomas J. O'Brien requesting that he arrange for a visit for Kearns with Roselli. He indicated that he would like to take along with him Colonel Charles Barron. This letter was referred to the Board of Parole by Congressman O'Brien by letter dated April 28, 1947. The file does not reflect whether or not Kearns and Barron visited Roselli.

By memorandum dated April 13, 1946, the Director, Bureau of Prisons, advised the warden at Atlanta Penitentiary that Joseph I. Bolger, one of the attorneys representing Roselli and codefendants, was going to Atlanta and desired an interview with Roselli on May 18 or May 19, 1946. It was indicated that Mr. Bolger had urged the Director, Bureau of Prisons, that Roselli be

transferred to Leavenworth. The request for transfer to Leavenworth was denied because there were other codefendants at Leavenworth.

While it has not been possible to identify the above-mentioned persons with information presently contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in all cases due to the limited identifying data appearing in the Board of Parole file, the following information is being set forth which appears to be pertinent.

JACK KEARNS

On March 15, 1945, a newspaper reporter of the Washington Evening Star advised that he had received information that the Chicago Police Department had arrested Jack Kearns on March 14, 1945, on a charge of swindling for which he had recently been indicted by the Federal Government in New York and in connection with the scheme in which one W. W. Chiswell of Washington, D. C. had been defrauded of $42,501. It was reported that Kearns is the former manager of Jack Dempsey and has been a fight promoter for years.

A newspaper article appeared in the Washington Star March 17, 1945, indicating that Jack Kearns, 62, former manager of Jack Dempsey, was indicted in New York on 26 counts, charging violation of the Securities and Exchange Act, Conspiracy and Mail Fraud, on March 16, 1945 and was released on $5,000 cash bond. It was indicated that Harry "Packy" Lennon, a prize fighter, was indicted with Kearns.

Information was furnished to the Bureau that Jack Kearns, former manager of Jack Dempsey, was interested in the Chicago Coliseum at 15th and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois and, on April 28, 1944, he and others promoted a professional boxing program at the Chicago Coliseum. It is noted that the address of the Chicago Coliseum appeared on Kearns' letter to Congressman O'Brien.

The files of the Identification Division reflect an identification record under FBI #4281854, for one Jack Kearns, with aliases, Joseph L. McKernan, John Kearns, which may be identical with Jack Kearns, who requested a visit with Roselli. This individual was arrested on July 20, 1932 by the New Jersey State Police at Freehold, New Jersey, under the name of John Kearns and charged with attempted assault and battery. No disposition is given for this arrest. On March 15, 1945, he was arrested by the Chicago Police Department and charged with violation of Securities and Exchange Act and Conspiracy under the name of Joseph L. McKernan. No disposition is given for this arrest. He was fingerprinted by the U. S. Marshal at New York on March 23, 1945, under the name of John Kearns and charged with mail fraud. No disposition is given for this arrest. This individual was fingerprinted by the State Athletic Commission at Sacramento, California, on July 24, 1947, under the name of Jack Kearns. The identification record indicates this individual was arrested as Joseph L. McKernan on March 15, 1945, as set forth above, on an indictment returned February 8, 1945 in the Southern District of New York charging mail fraud, violation of Securities Act of 1933, conspiracy to violate both statutes, a total of 26 counts, and bail was set at $5,000. This information was received from Securities and Exchange Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on April 2, 1945.

CHARLES BARRON

Information was received from a reliable confidential source that Colonel Charles Barron, Lakeshore Drive Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, had been in communication during the latter part of 1936 with Abner "Longie" Zwillman, who is described as the wealthiest and probably the most powerful racketeer in the State of New Jersey.

Information in the files reveals that Charles Barron, who resides in Room 407, Lakeshore Drive Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, is a former U. S. Army officer who has hoodlum connections in Chicago and has been seen often in the company of the Fischetti brothers, Charles, Joe, and Rocco. The Fischetti brothers are well-known underworld characters in Chicago. On one occasion Charles Fischetti made arrangements for a photographer of the Chicago Herald-American to purchase a new Ford car through Charles Barron, who operates a Ford agency in Chicago. One informant believed to be reliable stated he considered Barron an undesirable person of "gangster background type." This source indicated that Barron is considered quite a gambler. Information was furnished this Bureau by several informants that Joe Fischetti was maintaining close contact with Charles Barron during the summer of 1936, and that these two individuals have held parties at various times on the Criss-Craft speed-boat owned by Joe Fischetti on Lake Michigan.

A reliable confidential informant advised that Charles Barron, who is a well-known Chicago politician, had been in frequent communication with Joe Fischetti, a key figure in the Chicago syndicate.

JOSEPH I. BOLGER

The Joseph I. Bolger mentioned above may be identical with J. Imburgio Bulger, 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. According to a reliable informant, a Joe Bulger, believed identical with this individual, has been in contact with the wife of Tony Accardo, well-known underworld character.

A confidential informant well acquainted with the underworld situation in Chicago advised that one Joseph Bulger, who may be identical with Bolger, is an attorney for the criminal syndicate there.

Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Evans

SAC, Washington

September 22, 1947

RECORDED Director, FBI

PERSONAL ATTENTION

LOUIS [illegible]PAGNA, with aliases;
CHARLES [illegible]ROE, with aliases;
PHILLIP [illegible]'ANDREA, with aliases;
PAUL [illegible]UCIA, with aliases;
JOHN ROSELLI, with aliases;
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 92884
DATE 7-7-80 BY sp-4 dcm/dcl
SP5 alm) 2/16/95

For the benefit of those field divisions receiving a copy of this communication who have had no previous correspondence in this case, it is noted that the Bureau is conducting a special investigation in connection with the captioned matter at the specific request of Attorney General Clark. The Washington Field Division is office of origin. However, because of the interest of the Chicago Division in this case, copies of all reports and other communications should also be directed to that division.

As a matter of background, it is observed that the captioned subjects were co-defendants in an anti-racketeering prosecution brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. These subjects, together with George Browne and Willy Bioff and others were charged with having extorted from various motion picture producers a sum upwards of $1,000,000. The captioned subjects were convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 on December 31, 1943. The five captioned subjects were all released on parole on August 13, 1947, after having served just slightly over the minimum sentence received for this conviction.

There is attached for each division a photostatic copy of memoranda on each of these subjects prepared on the basis of information available concerning them at the Bureau. There is also attached for each division receiving this letter a photostatic copy of a memorandum prepared at the Bureau incorporating pertinent information from the files of these subjects maintained by the United States Board of Parole together with pertinent information from the Bureau's files concerning individuals mentioned in the Board of Parole files.

In connection with the parole of the five captioned subjects, certain allegations have been received indicating that the paroles were effected through bribery or other irregularities.

Mr. Fred E. Busbey, a member of the United States House of Representatives from Illinois telephonically communicated with the Attorney General on September 15, 1947, advising that there was an indication of bribery in connection with the parole of the captioned subjects. Congressman Busbey, when interviewed, stated he had heard many rumors indicating that a quarter of a million dollars had been paid to effect the release of these subjects and he suspicioned that the money might have gone through the hands of Paul Dillon a St. Louis, Missouri, attorney. The Congressman stated that his sole source of information was James Doherty, a reporter on the Chicago Daily Tribune. He added, however, that on the surface the release of these subjects "does not look good".

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Penningtan
Quinn
Room
Tele
Mr

CAE:ls

James Doherty has been interviewed and it was determined he had no first-hand information concerning any bribery or other irregularity in the parole of these subjects. There was secured from him information as to the identity of certain individuals who might possess information along these lines. The interested field offices have been previously instructed to interview these individuals.

In addition to that investigation which has been previously requested by the Bureau, there is being set out below for the various divisions receiving this communication undeveloped leads the Bureau desires be given immediate attention. The investigation requested must be handled with the greatest dispatch possible and must be assigned to thoroughly experienced Special Agent personnel. The results of the investigation conducted must be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as the investigation is completed. All communications and reports submitted to the Bureau should be marked for the personal attention of Assistant Director Nease. In any teletypes between field divisions concerning this case, the Bureau should be made a party to such communications.

It should be definitely understood by all field divisions conducting investigation in this case that the object of this investigation is to determine whether any violation of the Federal Bribery Statute or other criminal statute within the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau is present or whether there were any other irregularities in connection with the granting of the parole of these subjects.

The following investigation should be handled by the designated field divisions in accordance with the information herein before set out. The investigation to be conducted by the various divisions should not necessarily be limited to the investigative leads set out below. Any logical inquiries suggested resulting from investigation conducted bearing upon a full and complete inquiry of this matter should be thoroughly pursued. If there is any question as to the advisability of conducting any specific investigation, the matter should, of course, be presented to the Bureau for a decision prior to the time that any positive action is taken.

The ATLANTA DIVISION will interview Warden Sanford at Atlanta Penitentiary concerning his knowledge as to the granting of paroles to the captioned subjects. He should be specifically questioned concerning the statements appearing on Page Two of the attached photostatic copy containing information obtained from a review of the Board of Parole files that it was quite evident that money was being paid to obtain the transfer of Campagna and others to Leavenworth. An effort should be made to ascertain the complete identity of Abe Bendley or Abe Brendley who, according to Sanford's statement to Mr. Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons, was active in the cases of the subjects. The appropriate lead should be set out to have this individual interviewed.

The CHICAGO DIVISION will interview Jack Kearns, Chicago Coliseum, 15th and Wabash Avenues, Chicago, who, on April 24, 1947, wrote Congressman Thomas J. O'Brien suggesting that he arrange a visit for Kearns with Nemalli.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

SAC, Washington

Will interview Colonel Charles Barron who was to accompany Kearns on this visit.

Will interview Congressman Thomas J. O'Brien concerning any information which may be in his possession concerning this matter.

Will interview Attorney Joseph I. Bulger, one of the attorneys who represented Ronelli and his co-defendants and who desired an interview with Ronelli at the Atlanta Penitentiary during May, 1946. It should be borne in mind that Bulger may be identical with J. Ignatius Bulger, 139 North Clark St., Chicago, and that according to a source known to the Chicago Division, Murray Humphries, Chicago racketeer, on several occasions visited Ronelli using the name of a Chicago attorney, Joseph Bulger. The Chicago Division should secure inquiry to be made to determine on what dates Bulger visited Ronelli at Atlanta in an effort to determine whether Humphries actually impersonated this individual.

Will interview Mr. P. L. Mann at the Consolidated Fire and Associated Companies, 1695 South Clinton St., Chicago.

Will interview Mr. Murray A. Ash, Superintendent of the Division of Crime Prevention of the State of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, who was to be the original parole advisor of Subject Giss.

Will interview Louis J. Fulton at Chicago who was finally named as parole advisor for Giss.

Will interview the following individuals who wrote letters to the United States Board of Parole urging that Giss's parole be granted him:

David Plasek
100 East Monroe St.
Chicago

Albert V. Turner
c/o Turner Brothers Clothing Company
Roosevelt Road and Halsted St.
Chicago

Lloyd J. Butler
Diamond Jeweler
133 North Clark St.
Chicago

Will interview Mr. D. L. Tengley, Supervisor of Classification and Parole who on June 2, 1947 wrote Mr. Walter H. Brich, Parole Executive, requesting advice as to whether the Parole Board would be willing to allow Murry A. Ash to be a parole advisor for Giss. The attached photostatic copy of the memorandum prepared by the Bureau indicates that Tengley felt that Ash should not serve as a parole advisor.

Will interview Mr. Walter Lawrence, 743 Thatcher Avenue, River Forest, Illinois, who is Compagna's parole advisor.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Will interview Attorney Eugene Bernstein who was to provide Campagna's transportation from Leavenworth to Chicago.

Will interview Charles Green, 6813 Clyde Avenue, Chicago, who wrote the President protesting against the granting of a parole to Campagna.

Will interview Attorney William Scott Stewart who, according to Warden Sanford, was very active in the cases of these individuals.

Will interview the following individuals who wrote letters to the United States Board of Parole urging that Campagna's parole be granted:

Reverend M. A. Canning
Pastor, St. Ferdinand's Rectory
3116 North Marmora Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Michael J. Romano
Morand Brothers Beverage Company
818 South May Street
Chicago, Illinois

John Svitak
2931 Maple Avenue
Berwyn, Illinois

S. Nanini
Rock Road Construction Company
5915 North Rogers Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Martin Hans
Burton Auto Springs Corporation
2433-41 West 48th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Walter Lawrence, M.D.
6400 West Cermak Road
Berwyn, Illinois

Domenick J. Sibilano
Sibilano Furniture Company
5541-43 West Belmont Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Will interview Jack N. Ferraro who was to employ subject D'Andrea at the Krispy Klean Vegetable Company, 139 South Water St., Chicago.

Will interview John Tiberi, 10354 South Bell Avenue, Chicago, president of the Allied Construction and Supply Company, Inc., 3727 South Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, parole advisor for D'Andrea.

Will interview the following individuals who wrote letters to the Board of Parole urging that D'Andrea's parole be granted:

SAC, Washington

John R. Robinson
Public Relations and Organization Consultant
228 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois

This individual has written numerous letters to the Parole Board on behalf of D'Andrea. According to the file he is a public relations and organization consultant in Chicago and did a reorganization job for D'Andrea prior to his incarceration when the latter was running an Italian-American newspaper in Chicago. The file indicates that in addition to numerous letters written by him he has visited D'Andrea while he was incarcerated.

Santo Garofola
Secretary-Treasurer
The Garofola Company
(Groceries, Wines and Liquors)
103-105 South Water Market
Chicago, Illinois

S. M. Homan, Lincolnshire Estates,
7205 Exchange Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

James H. Hegerty
Mack International Motor Truck Corporation
33rd St. and Wentworth Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

F. E. Svoboda
District Sales Manager
International Harvester Company
2919 Southwestern Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

Charles S. Baer, M.D.
11 East 34th St.
Steger, Illinois /u

Will interview Charles W. Fisher, Chief U. S. Probation Officer, Northern District of Illinois for any information in his possession which may be of value to this investigation.

Will interview Rev. G. Marzano, Assistant Provincial Director of the Viatorian Fathers, 6219 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois, parole advisor for Subject DeLucia.

Will interview the following individuals who wrote letters to the Board of Parole urging that DeLucia's parole be granted:

F. J. Curry
516 Western Avenue
Joliet, Illinois /u

SAC, Washington

James Lupori
Bell Oil Company
5915 Rogers Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

b7D

Morris W. Lev, M.D.
104 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Timothy Dineen
5419 Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois /u

THE DETROIT DIVISION will interview Guy F. Heim, Berrien Springs, Michigan, and L. E. Lucas, the Journal-Era, Berrien Springs, Michigan, who wrote the U. S. Board of Parole urging that Subject Campagna's parole be granted. u

THE INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION will interview Msgr. Michael H. Abraham, Catholic Bishop, Sacred Heart Church, Michigan City, Indiana, who was one of the individuals who wrote to the U. S. Board of Parole urging that Subject D'Andrea's parole be granted. u

[redacted]

Will interview Dr. James Steinberg, 500½ South Brendo St., Los Angeles, who was not approved as parole advisor for Roselli. u

Will interview Father Joseph Thompson, 218 East 12th St., Los Angeles, who was designated as Roselli's parole advisor. u

Will interview Mr. I. A. Ruman, 215 West 5th St., Los Angeles, who was to rent an apartment for Roselli. u

THE MIAMI DIVISION will interview Curtis N. Vilas, Post Office Box 108 Sarasota, Florida, who was one of the individuals who wrote the U. S. Board of Parole urging that DeLucia's parole be granted. u

THE NEWARK DIVISION at Camden, New Jersey should interview the attorney known as Feinberg, 401 Main St., who, on July 14, 1947, telephoned the U. S. Board of Parole requesting an interview with John Roselli. u

THE NEW YORK DIVISION will interview Congressman John J. Rooney who on January 9, 1943 apparently called the Bureau of Prisons to obtain permission for someone to visit Subject Campagna. It is noted in regard to this lead that on page [redacted] of the memorandum containing information from the file of the Board of Parole on [redacted] that only a penciled notation reflected that a Congressman Rooney called to obtain this permission. u

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION. A copy of this letter is being designated for the St. Louis Division for information only at this time, since it may be necessary at a later date to interview Attorney Paul Dillon. u

SAC, Washington

THE ST. PAUL DIVISION at Fargo, North Dakota, will interview Mr. Emanuel H. Stern, Pioneer Life Building, who communicated with the Parole Board and visited Subject D'Andrea as his attorney. Will endeavor from Mr. Stern to identify one Samuel H. Shapiro who also contacted the Board of Parole as an attorney for D'Andrea and will set out the appropriate lead to have Shapiro interviewed. Will refer to the St. Paul file in the case entitled "Emanuel H. Stern; Edward Philip Reidy; Bribery" and will interview William W. Fink who, in connection with that case, was contacted regarding the ability of Emanuel H. Stern to secure paroles. Any additional leads which might be developed through this interview should be cleared with the Bureau before being set out. u

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION will interview Colonel Harry Cooper, 1757 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C., who contacted the Bureau of Prisons requesting permission for a friend, one Joe Rogers of New York, to visit Subject Gioe at Leavenworth. Will identify Rogers and set out the appropriate lead to have him interviewed. u

Will interview Mr. Walter K. Urich, Parole Executive, Washington, D.C., to obtain from him any information which he may possess concerning this case. u

Will interview Assistant Director Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons concerning any information which may be in his possession of interest to this investigation. u

Will interview Mr. Edwards of the Democratic National Committee regarding a request made on December 5, 1945 to the Bureau of Prisons for Mr. William Yarow to visit Subject Campagna. Will identify Yarow and set out the appropriate lead to have him interviewed. u

You are again cautioned to use experienced personnel who will be fully alert to the attachments which have been furnished herewith. Investigation should be initiated immediately upon receipt of this communication. This investigation must be completed so your reports will reach the Bureau not later than Monday, September 29, 1947. u

cc- Atlanta (AISD)
Chicago "
Detroit "
Indianapolis "
Los Angeles "
Miami "
Newark "
New York "
St. Louis "
St. Paul "

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo

Enclosures

[redacted]

SEP 20 1947

TELETYPE

FBI MEMPHIS 9-20-47 5- PM AG

DIRECTOR FBI

SAC WASHINGTON FIELD AND CHICAGO URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY. PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TELEPHONICALLY BY ASAC C. E. HENRICH, WASHINGTON FIELD, SEPTEMBER NINETEEN LAST, JUDGE T. WEBBER WILSON WAS INTERVIEWED AT COLD WATER, MISSISSIPPI, AM OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY BY ASAC WALTER.

[redacted]

THERE FOLLOWS RESUME OF INFORMATION OBTAINED. WILSON, ACCORDING TO BEST RECOLLECTION, BELIEVES HE INTERVIEWED LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE AND PAUL DELUCIA AT LEAVENWORTH IN JULY NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. CLAIMS BEFORE ARRIVING LEAVENWORTH WAS NOT COGNIZANT OF FACT THOSE THREE PRISONERS WERE AMONG HIS LIST OF OVER ONE HUNDRED WHOSE CASES HE WAS TO CONSIDER AT LEAVENWORTH. AFTER HEARING THE CASE OF CAMPAGNA, GIOE AND DELUCIA AT LEAVENWORTH, JUDGE WILSON IN HIS REPORT DESIGNATED THAT THEIR CASES WERE TO BE GIVEN FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY THE PAROLE BOARD IN WASHINGTON, D. C. JUDGE WILSON OF OPINION PHILIP D-ANDREA AND JOHN ROSELLI WERE CONTACTED IN PRISON AT SPRINGFIELD AND TERRE HAUTE BY FRED [redacted] ROGERS. HE IS OF THE IMPRESSION THAT ROSELLI WAS AT ONE OF THE PLACES MENTIONED AND THAT D-ANDREA WAS AT THE OTHER, BUT COULD NOT STATE THE SPECIFIC INSTITUTION IN WHICH THESE MEN WERE CONFINED. ONE OF THE FIVE MEN IN QUESTION WHO WAS SICK AND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN INCARCERATED AT SPRINGFIELD AND WHOSE NAME JUDGE WILSON DOES NOT RECALL WAS REPRESENTED BY AN

RECORDED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

DEC 18 1947

ATTORNEY NAME EMANUEL STERN OF FARGO, N. D. STATED TO BE A FORMER NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. WILSON BELIEVES REMAINING FOUR MEN WERE REPRESENTED BY AND ATTORNEY NAMED PAUL DILLON OF ST. LOUIS, MO. ATTORNEYS ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE APPEARED BEFORE THE PAROLE BOARD IN WASHINGTON ON AT LEAST TWO OCCASIONS IN BEHALF OF THEIR CLIENTS. JUDGE WILSON STATED HIS DECISION TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF GRANTING PAROLES TO THESE MEN WAS BASED ON FOLLOWING ITEMS. ONE, TERMINATION BY JUDGE KNOX OF SENTENCES BEING SERVED BY GEORGE BROWNE AND WILLIAM BIOFF. TWO, ALLEGATION THAT THE FIVE MEN IN QUESTION WERE CONVICTED OF VIOLATING ANTIRACKETEERING STATUTE ON TESTIMONY GIVEN BY BROWNE AND BIOFF, PRINCIPALS IN THE [redacted] ANTI-RACKETEERING CASE. THREE, FOUR OF THE MEN DID NOT HAVE PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORDS AND ONE, WHOSE NAME WILSON DOES NOT RECALL, HAD NOT BEEN INVOLVED WITH THE LAW FOR TWENTYEIGHT YEARS. FOUR, REMOVAL OF DETAINERS BY DEPARTMENT. FIVE, RECOMMENDATIONS RECEIVED IN BEHALF OF THE [redacted] FIVE MEN IN QUESTION FROM CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN CHICAGO AND OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS OF CHICAGO. WILSON STATED HE COULD NOT RECALL THE NAMES OF THESE INDIVIDUALS, BUT STATES THEIR NAMES WILL APPEAR IN FILES OF BUREAU OF PARDONS AND PAROLES, WASHINGTON, D. C. JUDGE WILSON STATES HE HAS NO GENERAL RULE IN [redacted] CONNECTION WITH VOTING FOR OR AGAINST PAROLING OF AN INDIVIDUAL BASED UPON THE [redacted] OFFENSE FOR

WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL WAS FOUND GUILTY. CLAIMS HIS DECISIONS ALWAYS BASED UPON MERITS OF PARTICULAR CASE. JUDGE WILSON WOULD NOT HAVE VOTED FOR PAROLING SUBJECTS HAD FEDERAL DETAINERS BEEN PERMITTED TO REMAIN IN FORCE. CLAIMS THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE OTHER THAN THROUGH ARGUMENTS PRESENTED TO PAROLE BOARD, STERN AND DILLON USED NO OTHER MEANS OF ATTEMPTING TO INFLUENCE DECISION OF PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS. OTHER THAN RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PRIESTS AND CITIZENS OF UNQUESTIONED REPUTATION IN CHICAGO, JUDGE WILSON DENIES THAT INFLUENCE OF ANY OTHER TYPE WAS BROUGHT TO BEAR ON MEMBERS OF PAROLE BOARD . HE STATED HE DID NOT KNOW BY WHOM STERN AND DILLON WERE EMPLOYED AND THAT MEMBERS OF BOARD NEVER INQUIRED INTO SUCH A MATTER. JUDGE WILSON FURTHER RELATED THAT AFTER PAROLES IN QUESTION HAD BEEN GRANTED AND SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON THE LATTER PART OF AUGUST, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, HE AND JUDGE MONKIEWICZ WERE INTERVIEWED IN DEPT. OF JUSTICE BUILDING BY HEARST NEWSPAPERMAN NAMED SINTON, PHONETIC. SINTON ALLEGED THAT A NEW YORK GANGSTER HAD PAID POSTMASTER GENERAL ROBERT HANNEGAN A GOODLY SUM TO ARRANGE FOR THE PAROLING OF SUBJECTS, CLAIMING THAT HANNEGAN AND HARRY S. TRUMAN WERE CATERING TO UNDERWORLD ELEMENT, WILSON CLAIMS HE ADMONISHED SINTON SEVERELY. JUDGE WILSON WAS INTERVIEWED BY CHICAGO TRIBUNE REPRESENTATIVE NAMED DAUGHERTY APPROXIMATELY TEN DAYS AGO AT COLDWATER, MISS. HOWEVER, DURING INTERVIEW TRIBUNE REPRESENTATIVE DID NOT, ACCORDING TO JUDGE WILSON, DISCLOSE OR GIVE ANY INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT

INDICATE THE IDENTITY OR IDENTITIES OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ALLEGED QUOTE FIX UNQUOTE. AMSD LETTER FOLLOWS.

HOSTETTER

END

END

AK WA

7-30 PM OK FBI WA BW

CGOK FBI CG RLS

V

cc: Mr. McCabe

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 20 1947

me

TELEMETER

2/16/95 SpSc(ck)

WASH 9 FROM CGO 9-20-47 7-30 PM RLS

DIRECTOR URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL. BRIBERY. REURLET SEPTEMER NINETEEN LAST. MARIO TONELLI, FOUR SIX NAUGHT SIX NORTH ASHLAND, INTERVIEWED AT RESIDENCE AND UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION RELATIVE TO MANNER IN WHICH SUBJECTS SECURED PAROLE. COULD NOT FURNISH BACKGROUND INFORMATION OR ASSOCIATES OF SUBJECTS. CLAIMS HIS ELECTION AS COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF COOK COUNTY RESULTED FROM ASSISTANCE FURNISHED BY CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND STATES THAT ITALIAN ELEMENT DID NOT ASSIST HIM IN ANY MANNER. TONELLI STATES HE DOES NOT KNOW THE SPONSOR OF PETE FOSCO, COMMITTEEMAN OF TWENTIETH WARD HERE, WHO WAS TONELLI'S OPPONENT IN NINETEEN FORTY SIX ELECTION. JOSEPH A. PORCARO, TWO FIVE THREE ONE WEST SUPERIOR WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER-TWENTY TWO.

RECORDED 62-28884-25

INDEXED

27 SEP 25 1947

MC SWAIN

END ACK

cc: MH McGuire

SEP 20

TELETYPE

2/16/95 SPSC/CW

FBI NEW HAVEN 9-20-47 2-50 PM AI

DIRECTOR AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE, ET AL, BRIBERY. JUDGE B. J. MONKIEWICZ INTERVIEWED AT LAW OFFICE, NEW BRITAIN, TODAY. ADVISED HE HAD RECENTLY BEEN APPOINTED TO PAROLE BOARD AT TIME CONSIDERATION WAS HAD IN THIS CASE. STATED ALL INTERVIEWING WAS DONE BY ASSOCIATE JUDGES. HOWEVER, HE INDEPENDENTLY REVIEWED THE FILES AVAILABLE ON ALL SUBJECTS AND REACHED INDEPENDENT CONCLUSION FAVORABLE TO PAROLE. HE STATED THAT HE WAS NOT CONTACTED AT ANY TIME IN BEHALF OF ANY OF THE FIVE PAROLEES NOR WAS HE INFLUENCED IN ANY MANNER IN REACHING HIS DECISION FAVORABLE TO PAROLE. HE ADVISED THAT DUE TO THE BACKGROUND OF THE INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED HE WOULD HAVE GIVEN FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION TO PAROLE IN THIS TYPE OF CASE AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE MINIMUM SENTENCE. HE FURTHER STATED THAT HAD DETAINERS BEEN OUTSTANDING AGAINST ANY OF THE INDIVIDUALS THEY WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION OF PAROLE AND HE WOULD NOT GIVE CONSIDERATION TO PAROLE TO ANY INDIVIDUAL ON WHOM A DETAINER WAS OUTSTANDING IN VIEW OF FACT THAT THIS IS CONTRARY TO DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS. LETTER FOLLOWS.

RECORDED 58-2440-1-4

GLEASON

END

3-00 PM OK RBX FBI WA NM

DEC 18 1947

cc: Mr. McGuire

NR 6:15 PM GNP

TELETYPE

2/16/95 SP5C/cw

FBI INDIANAPOLIS 9-20-47 4-18PM CDT EAS

DIRECTOR, SACS WASHINGTON FIELD AND CHICAGO

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE, PHILLIP D'ANDREA, PAUL DE LUCIA, ALIAS PAUL RICCA, AND JOHN ROSELLI, BRIBERY AND ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES PAROLE. FILE OF ROSELLI AT FEDERAL PENITENTIARY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, SHOWS ROSELLI VISITED BY MISS BERNICE AND FRANK, BOX NINE FOUR ONE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA, FIANCEE, IN JULY FORTY SIX AND DECEMBER, ~~FORTY~~ SIX AND ONE OR MORE ~~FOUR~~ TIMES IN FORTY SEVEN, EXACT DATES NOT AVAILABLE. ROSELLI ALSO VISITED BY JACK KEARNS, PAY TWENTY FIRST, FORTY SEVEN, CHICAGO COLISEUM, FIFTEENTH AND WABASH, CHICAGO, ALSO, BY PAUL DILLON, NOVEMBER, FORTY SIX, NINE NAUGHT SEVEN BANK OF COMMERCE BLDG., ST. LOUIS., ALSO I. A. RUMAN, APRIL SECOND, FORTY SEVEN, TWO FIFTEEN WEST FIFTH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. FILES SHOWS FREQUENT CORRESPONDENCE WITH FRANK, RUMAN, AND DANIEL M. WINKLER, BANK OF AMERICA BLDG., BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF. LETTERS ALSO RECEIVED FROM ATTORNEY, OTTO CHRISTENSEN, TWELVE TWELVE SPRING ARCADE BUILDING, FIVE FORTY ONE SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. AND WILLIAM J. HANLEY, EIGHT FOUR WASHINGTON STREET, HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY. JUST PRIOR TO RELEASE AUGUST THIRTEEN, FORTY SEVEN, ROSELLE TELEGRAPHED KEARNS REQUESTING PLANE TRANSPORTATION MONEY, AND ALSO ADVISED RUMAN OF PENDING RELEASE BY TELEGRAM.

RUC.

RECORDED

FOSTER

END

ACK PLS

U 5-25 PM OK FBI JA OV

CG OK FBI CG CT

DISC PLSV

cc: Mr. McCabe

Mr. Tol...
Mr. E. A. ...
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichol
Mr. Boo...
Mr. Ince...
Mr. Lyon
Mr. Quinn
...

Quinn

FBI KANSAS CITY 9-23-47 11-17 AM HMG

DIRECTOR AND SACS CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PHILLIP D-ANDREA, ETAL BRIBERY AND ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES PAROLE. RETEL WASHINGTON FIELD DATED SEPTEMBER NINETEEN. INFORMATION REQUESTED VERY VOLUMINOUS AND IS BEING SUBMITTED IN REPORT AMSD.

BRANTLEY

END

WA OK FWU

WA 1-21 PM OK FBI WA JT

CG OK FBI LEH

ACK CORRECTLY PLS CG OK FBI CG ME

RECORDED 62-2000-

cc: Mr. McCabe

TWO COPIES WFO

DEC 18 1947

DISCMD

DTE 2/16/95 SPSalter

21335

WASHINGTON AND CHICAGO FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 9-24-47

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

6-

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REMYLET SEPT. NINETEEN LAST. BUREAU NOW DESIRES BISHOP SHEIL AND [illegible] HEALY INTERVIEWED FOR ALL INFO IN THEIR POSSESSION RE ALLEGED BRIBERY OR IRREGULARITIES IN SUBJECTS' PAROLES. BUREAU ALSO DESIRES PERTINENT FILES OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE BE REVIEWED. JAMES DOHERTY, CHI. TRIB. REPORTER, WHEN INTERVIEWED HERE STATED THESE FILES WILL BE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST. HE IS NOW REPORTED IN CHICAGO AND SHOULD BE CONTACTED IN THIS REGARD. SUTEL.

cc: Mr. McCabe

NOTTEL

Bureau by messenger

RECORDED 58-2005-47

87 SEP 25 1947

JEC:VIM
58-261

DEC 18 1947

WASHINGTON, NEWARK AND CHICAGO FROM WASH FIELD 9-24-47

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REBULET SEPT. TWENTY-TWO.

JUST PRIOR TO RELEASE AUGUST THIRTEEN LAST FROM FEDERAL PENITENTIARY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, JOHN ROSELLI RECEIVED LETTERS FROM WILLIAM J. HANLAN, EIGHT FOUR WASHINGTON STREET, HOBOKEN, N. J. NEWARK INTERVIEW HANLAN RE HIS ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH ROSELLI AND FOR INFO RE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES SUBJECTS' PAROLES AS SET FORTH IN BULET. BOTH BUREAU, CHICAGO AND WFO.

HOOVER

cc Bureau by messenger

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 CAR/RK

JCM:WIM
58-261

RECORDED 58-2000-28

37 SEP 25 1947

C 18194

WASHINGTON, CHICAGO AND LOS ANGELES FROM WACO FIELD 9-24-47

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REBULET SEPT. TWENTY-TWO. SUBJECT ROSELLI WHILE INCARCERATED FEDERAL PENITENTIARY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, VISITED BY FIANCEE MISS BLANCHE ANN FRANK, FOX NINE FOUR ONE BEVERLY HILLS, CAL., IN JULY AND DECEMBER, LAST, AND TWO OR MORE TIMES IN NINETEEN FORTY-SEVEN, EXACT DATES UNAVAILABLE. ALSO BY I. A. LULAH APRIL TWO LAST. FILES SHOW FREQUENT CORRESPONDENCE WITH FRANK, LULAH AND DANIEL H. WINKLER, BANK OF AMERICA BLDG., BEVERLY HILLS, CAL. LETTERS ALSO RECEIVED FROM ATTORNEY OTTO CHRISTENSEN, TWELVE TWELVE SPRING ARCADE BLDG, FIVE FOUR ONE SOUTH SPRING ST, LOSA. FRANK, WINKLER AND CHRISTENSEN SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR ALL INFO RE THEIR ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH ROSELLI AND FOR INFO OF ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES RE SUBJECTS' PAROLES. SUPIL BURBAU, CHICAGO AND WFO.

HOTTEL

2/14/95 SPSCA(RK)

cc Bureau by messenger

JCH:VEJ
58-261

RECORDED 58-2876-29

91

85233

BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 9-24-47

SAC URGENT

(1)

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, ET AL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. CONFIRMING TELEPHONE CALL TODAY, ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS INSTRUCTED INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE ANY FEDERAL VIOLATION WITHIN JURISDICTION THIS BUREAU OR OTHER IRREGULARITIES IN CONNECTION WITH GRANTING OF PAROLES TO SUBJECTS THIS CASE. BALTIMORE INTERVIEW COLONEL HARRY COOPER, THREE FOUR NAUGHT ONE PINKNEY ROAD, BALTIMORE, WHO CONTACTED BUREAU OF PRISONS REQUESTING PERMISSION FOR FRIEND JOE ROGERS, OF NEW YORK, TO VISIT SUBJECT CHARLES GIOE AT LEAVENWORTH. IDENTIFY ROGERS AND SUTEL BUREAU AND WFO. BUREAU ADVISED.

21695 SPSCyCw

HOTTEL

cc Bureau by Messenger

CMH:VIM
58-261

INDEXED

58-2060-30

NOT RECORDED
27 SEP 25 1947

51 DEC 18

NOT USED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 20, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, ET AL
BRIBERY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5CLC/CA

On September 19, 1947, Judge FRED S. ROGERS, member, U. S. Parole Board, Room 420 HOLC Building, was interviewed by ASAC C. E. HENNRICH and Special Agent JOHN G. NEELY.

Judge ROGERS advised that consideration given by the Parole Board in this case was handled in conformity with the usual procedure. He specifically stated that no one had influenced his recommendation, nor had anyone endeavored to influence his decision. He stated that to his knowledge there was no effort on the part of anyone to influence any member of the Parole Board in connection with the granting of paroles to the subjects. Judge ROGERS was asked if it was the usual procedure of the Board to grant a parole upon expiration of minimum sentence in cases involving crimes against property and persons, and he replied it is his understanding that the cases against the subjects in this case did not involve any violence. He expressed regret that there was no FBI parole report in the files of these men and pointed out that only one subject; namely, CAMPAGNA, had a previous felony conviction which occurred when he was 18 years old, for which he was paroled prior to completion of the sentence. He stated another subject had a conviction for contempt of court but that there was considerable doubt in his mind as to whether contempt of court should be considered as a crime, stating the allegation was that the subject was carrying a pistol in a Federal court and that it appeared he was authorized to carry a pistol under a State commission.

He stated that Judge BRIGHT, in a letter addressed to the Board regarding D'ANDREA, had indicated that BROWNE and BIOFF were the principals in the case for which the subjects were convicted and that the other individuals were merely co-conspirators, and that he considered this letter as applying to all the subjects in this case. Judge ROGERS stated that he still considers the subjects as excellent parole risks and he does not believe they will ever again be arrested for "anything on this earth." He stated he was aware of the fact that detainers had at one time been filed against the subjects and that they had been removed in the Spring of 1947, since the indictments against them had been nolle prossed. He said prisoners against whom detainers have been filed are not subjects for parole consideration, since if the Board granted them parole they would only be apprehended immediately and would not go out on parole anyway. He stated that the fact that a nolle prosequi had been entered in these cases at a time when the subjects were eligible for parole was "another thing" which was in his mind at the time parole was granted.

SE 34 [illegible]

RECORDED 34 SEP 26 1947

INDEXED

EX-65

19

Director
LOUIS CAMPAGNA
September 20, 1947

In summarizing the procedures followed by the Board in the handling of the subjects' cases, Judge ROGERS stated all the subjects had filed applications for parole consideration about the date when they were eligible for parole, that the procedure of the Board is for one member to proceed to a given Federal penitentiary once each three months to hold hearings on prisoners who have filed applications for parole, that hearings as to these subjects were held by him as to ROSELLI and D'ANDREA, and by Judge WILSON as to the other three subjects in the early part of July, 1947, and that in each instance after reviewing the prison record and interviewing the subject, the cases were referred back to Washington for consideration, that in conformity with customary procedure, on August 7, 1947, Judge ROGERS and Judge WILSON considered the cases of all the subjects and upon completion of their deliberations, recommended parole and entered an order of parole. The cases were all then placed before Judge MONKIEWICZ who concurred with Judges ROGERS and WILSON in their findings.

Judge ROGERS stated that the Honorable PAUL DILLON, an attorney from St. Louis, Missouri, accompanied by an associate, GLENN BOEHM, appeared before the Board on August 7, 1947, as attorney for all subjects and "presented a logical and concise statement to the effect that BIOFF and BROWNE were the principal offenders in this case, that they were the original conspirators and that each of these principal defendants had been released from prison by an order of District Judge KNOX, of the Southern District of New York, after they had served approximately three years", that he had pointed out the splendid prison adjustments of the subjects, etc. Judge ROGERS furnished a copy of a memorandum dated September 18, 1947, which he had prepared for DANIEL LYONS, Chairman of the Board of Parole, in which he sets out his recollection of the appearance of DILLON before the Board. This memorandum is enclosed to the Bureau. Judge ROGERS pointed out that the case of the subjects was "just another case" to him until the publicity attacking the paroles appeared in the Chicago Tribune. He stated he had carefully read newspapers from all over the country and had noted that the Tribune was the only one criticizing the paroles. He pointed out that JAMES DOHERTY, reporter for the Chicago Tribune, has told him the subjects were members of the CAPONE gang. ROGERS stated he sees nothing in their files to substantiate that they are members of the CAPONE gang and that it has been his experience that every time anybody from Chicago is arrested for a crime, he is characterized as being "a member of the CAPONE gang".

He pointed out that after reading the articles in the Chicago Tribune, he had gained the inference that the Tribune was alleging a definite "fix" and that in his mind the inference was principally that someone in an official capacity had been paid something of value, and that on September 12, 1947, he prepared a memorandum to the Attorney General pointing out this fact and suggesting that an investigation be made. This memorandum was not forwarded to the Attorney General for the reason that an investigation was instituted prior to his sending it out. He stated he welcomed an investigation, that he felt positive there was no "fix" in connection with these paroles and re-emphasized that no one other than the

records and the defendants and their attorney had made any effort to influence his decision in connection with these paroles and that to his knowledge, no money was paid to any official in connection therewith. He pointed out that any time a man gets into trouble, if he has any money, attorneys are always willing to represent him to try to get him out of trouble. He stated he was not gullible enough to think DILLON came to Washington to represent the defendants without remuneration and that certainly when he, himself, was practicing law, he would have expected remuneration for such services.

The Judge concluded by stating he is anxious to be of assistance in the investigation of this matter in any way possible and if it is desired that further questions be asked of him in the future that he will be available at any time.

Enclosure

cc Chicago

CEH:VIM

McCabe
Evans

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 23, 1947

Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

2/16/95 SP5 CA/CW

PAROLE

For your additional information in connection with this matter, you are advised that Judges Fred S. Rogers, B. J. Monkiewicz and T. Webber Wilson, members of the United States Board of Parole at the time these subjects were paroled, have been interviewed.

Judge Rogers advised that the consideration given by the Parole Board in this case was in conformity with the usual procedure. He specifically stated that no one had influenced his recommendation nor had anyone endeavored to influence his decision. He stated that to his knowledge there had been no effort on the part of anyone to influence any member of the Parole Board in connection with the granting of paroles to these subjects.

Judge Rogers advised it was his understanding that the cases against the subjects here did not involve any violence. He pointed out that one subject, Campagna, had one previous felony conviction which occurred when he was eighteen years of age and for which he was paroled prior to the completion of his sentence. He added that another subject had been convicted for contempt of court but that there was considerable doubt in his mind as to whether this should be considered as a crime. Rogers indicated further that he considered a letter concerning one subject written to the Board by Judge Bright of the United States District Court at New York, the sentencing judge, to the effect that Browne and Bioff were the principals in the case in which the subjects were convicted, and that the other individuals were merely co-conspirators applied to all the subjects who were recently paroled.

Judge Rogers continued by stating that he still considers the subjects as excellent parole risks, and he does not believe they will ever again be arrested. He added that the fact that a nolle prosequi had been entered in connection with a mail fraud case against these subjects at a time when they were eligible for parole was "another thing" which was in his mind at the time parole was granted. Judge Rogers stated that he personally held hearings with relation to the application for parole by Subjects Roselli and D'Andrea, and that hearings for the other three subjects were handled by Judge Wilson of the Board of Parole. These cases were referred back to Washington for consideration and in conformity with the customary procedure, Judges Rogers and Wilson considered the cases of all the subjects, and upon completion of their deliberations recommended parole and entered an order of parole. The cases were then placed before Judge Monkiewicz, who concurred with Judges Wilson and Rogers in their findings.

Judge Rogers stated that Paul Dillon, an attorney from St. Louis,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CAE:gjb

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:25 PM
DATE 9-25-47
BY

5 DEC 18 1947

Missouri, accompanied by an associate, Glenn Boehm, appeared before the Parole Board on August 7, 1947, as attorney for all five subjects and "presented a logical and concise statement to the effect that Bioff and Browne were the principal offenders in this case, that they were the original conspirators and that each of these principal defendants had been released from prison by an order of District Judge Knox of the Southern District of New York after they had served approximately three years", that Dillon pointed out the splendid prison adjustments of the subjects, etc. Judge Rogers pointed out that the case of these subjects was "just another case" to him until the publicity attacking the paroles appeared in the Chicago Tribune. He stated he had carefully read newspapers from all over the country and had noted that the Tribune was the only one criticizing the paroles. He added further that James Doherty, a reporter for the Tribune, had told him the subjects were members of the Capone Gang. Rogers stated he saw nothing in the files to substantiate this, and that it had been his experience that every time anybody from Chicago is arrested for a crime he is characterized as being a member of the Capone Gang.

Judge Rogers indicated that he had gained the inference from the articles appearing in the Chicago Tribune that the Tribune was alleging a definite "fix", and that in his mind the inference was principally that someone in an official capacity had been paid something of value. He added that on September 12, 1947, he prepared a memorandum to the Attorney General pointing out this fact and suggesting that an investigation be conducted. This memorandum was not forwarded, however, for the reason that an investigation was instituted prior to his sending it out. The Judge stated he felt positive there was no "fix" in connection with these paroles. He re-emphasized that the decision in favor of parole reached by him was based solely on a review of subjects' prison records, the appearance of the defendants in oral interviews and statements made to the Board by their attorney. He added that to his knowledge no money was paid to any official in connection therewith. He said that undoubtedly Dillon was paid a legal fee to represent the defendants, but that any attorney would have expected remuneration for such services.

Judge B. J. Monkiewicz was interviewed at his office in New Britain, Connecticut. He advised he had only recently been appointed to the Board of Parole at the time the parole of these subjects was considered. He stated that all interviewing of the subjects was done by other judges. He added, however, that he had independently reviewed the files available on all subjects, and reached an independent conclusion favorable to parole. He said that he was not contacted at any time in behalf of any of the five subjects nor was he influenced in any manner in reaching his decision favorable to parole. He advised that due to the background of the individuals involved, he would have given favorable consideration to parole in this type of case at the expiration of the minimum sentence. He added that Departmental regulations would have prohibited consideration to parole for any individual on whom a detainer was outstanding.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Judge T. Webber Wilson when interviewed at Cold Water, Mississippi, stated that according to his recollection he interviewed Subjects Campagna, Gioe and DeLucia at Leavenworth in July, 1947. He claims that before arriving at Leavenworth he was not cognizant of the fact that these three prisoners were included in his list of over one hundred cases which he was to consider while at that prison. After hearing the cases of Campagna, Gioe and DeLucia, Judge Wilson in his report designated that their cases were to be given further consideration by the Board of Parole in Washington.

It was Judge Wilson's recollection that the other two subjects, D'Andrea and Roselli, were interviewed in prison by Judge Rogers. One of the five subjects whose identity was not recalled by Judge Wilson, was represented by Emanuel Stern of Fargo, North Dakota, an attorney, who the Judge said was a former National Committeeman of the Republican Party. The remaining four subjects were represented by Attorney Paul Dillon of St. Louis. These two attorneys are reported by Judge Wilson to have appeared before the Parole Board at Washington on at least two occasions in behalf of their clients.

Judge Wilson stated that his decision to vote in favor of granting paroles to the subjects involved here was based on the termination by Judge Knox of sentences being served by George Browne and William Bioff; the allegation that the five subjects were convicted of violating the anti-racketeering statute on testimony given by Browne and Bioff, the principals in the case; that four of the subjects did not have prior criminal records and one had not been involved with the law for twenty years; the removal of detainers against the subjects; recommendations received in behalf of the subjects from Catholic priests and other prominent citizens in Chicago. Judge Wilson was unable to recall the names of any of the individuals whose recommendation he had considered, but stated their names were in the files of the Board of Parole. Judge Wilson stated that his decisions in parole cases were always based upon the merits of the particular case and he follows no general rule in connection with the particular offense for which a subject was convicted. Judge Wilson indicated he would not have voted for paroles had Federal detainers against the subjects been permitted to remain in force. The Judge added that to his knowledge, Attorneys Stern and Dillon other than through their arguments to the Board used no other means in attempting to influence a decision of the Parole Board members.

Other than considering recommendations from individuals Judge Wilson classified as priests and citizens of unquestioned reputation in Chicago, Wilson denied that influence of any other type was brought to bear on members of the Board. He stated he did not know who employed Stern and Dillon and that members of the Board never inquired into such a matter.

Judge Wilson said that after the paroles of these subjects had been granted and shortly before his departure from Washington, the latter part of

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

August, he and Judge Konkiewicz were interviewed in the Department of Justice Building by a Hearst newspaper man whose name the Judge recalled as Sinton. They were told by this newspaper reporter that a New York gangster not otherwise identified, had paid Postmaster General Robert Hannegan a given sum to arrange for the paroling of these subjects. The newspaper man also claimed that Hannegan and President Truman were catering to the underworld element. Wilson said he admonished the newspaper reporter severely. Judge Wilson was also interviewed by a representative of the Chicago Tribune, James Doherty, approximately ten days ago in Mississippi. In relation to statements of an alleged "fix" by the Tribune representative, Wilson was not furnished by Doherty with any information which might indicate the identities of persons alleged to have attempted to "fix" the paroles of the five subjects involved here.

Results of further investigation being conducted in this matter will be forwarded to you promptly.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: September 17, 1947

Call 10:15 A.M.

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA
CHARLES GIOE
PHILIP D'ANDREA
PAUL DELUCIA, alias Paul Ricca
JOHN ROSELLI
BRIBERY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 CAS/ALM/RC

Mr. Lyons telephonically advised that the Parole Board was interested in obtaining as soon as possible the return of the parole files on the subjects in this case which were obtained yesterday afternoon, September 16, 1947, from the Parole Board. He stated that he had received a communication from Congressman Busbey (R-Ill) and had written Congressman Busbey last night to the effect that the parole files on these subjects had been turned over to the FBI pursuant to the instructions of the Attorney General and consequently the Parole Board could not take any action until the files were returned. He further advised that he was considering issuing a statement to the press to the effect that the parole files on these subjects were given to the FBI pursuant to the instructions of the Attorney General and the Parole Board was not acting on the matter until the files were returned.

Mr. Lyons was advised that when the members of the Parole Board turned over the files yesterday afternoon they did not indicate there was any hurry in returning the files, but a review of the files was immediately instituted by this office when the files were received. Mr. Lyons was advised that the files would be returned to him this afternoon, or at the latest the first thing in the morning.

Mr. Lyons advised that he was not trying to press us for the files but was merely pointing out the difficulties he was encountering.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

In view of the pressure being placed by the Parole Board in connection with these files it is recommended that the files, or the pertinent portions thereof, be immediately photostated and returned.

EJM:abk

cc Mr. Nichols

SE 38

RECORDED 58-2000-33

F B I

SEP 20 1947

EX-30

5 OCT 1 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 23 1947

TELEMETER

WASH 7 FROM CGO 9-40 PM 9-23-47 RLS

DIRECTOR

ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN

URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY. LOCAL NEWSPAPERS INDICATE CONGRESSIONAL PROBE OF PAROLEES WILL BEGIN AT TEN AM SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE NEXT IN ROOM SIX TWO EIGHT, U . S. COURT HOUSE HERE. ALL PAROLEES EXCEPT ROSELLI BEING SUBPOENAED TO TESTIFY. ALL THIRTY SIX SPONSORS OF PAROLEES TO BE QUESTIONED BY REPRESENTATIVE HOFFMAN OF MICHIGAN.

RECORDED 158-2[illegible]-34
IF IB

MC SWAIN 15 SEP 27 1947

END ACK

EX-65

The Attorney General

September 24, 1947

Director, FBI

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases; ET AL
BOMBELLI
RACKET MATTERS

RECORDED

In connection with the investigation requested by you in the captioned matter, this Bureau has instructed several of its field divisions to have Special Agents interview all persons who interested themselves in the parole of these subjects as reflected in the Board of Parole files. These interviews are a part of the full investigation being conducted.

According to newspaper accounts appearing in Chicago, it is noted a Congressional hearing in this matter is scheduled to begin at 10:00 A.M. on September 25, 1947, at the United States Court House in Chicago. It is indicated that all of the subjects, except John Rosselli, have been subpoenaed to testify before this Congressional hearing as have the thirty-six individuals who sponsored or otherwise interested themselves in these paroles. It is indicated further in the press dispatch that the hearing is to be conducted by Representative Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan.

It is requested that you advise whether you desire the interviews of the individuals who interested themselves in the paroles of these subjects be conducted at this time in view of the scheduled Congressional hearing or whether you believe it desirable for such interviews to be deferred until completion of the Congressional inquiry.

Your early advice in this matter will be appreciated so that appropriate instructions may be issued to this Bureau's field divisions.

CAE:MEW

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 3:15 PM
DATE 9-26-47
BY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUN 5 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 23, 1947

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA;
CHARLES GIOE;
PHILIP D'ANDREA;
PAUL DE LUCIA;
JOHN ROSELLI
BRIBERY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 alw

Reference is made to the telephone call of ASAC C. E. HENNRICH of the Washington Field Office to New Haven on September 19, 1947 and New Haven teletype to the Bureau and Washington Field dated September 20, 1947.

In his telephone conversation with this office Mr. HENNRICH explained the background of this matter and requested that either the ASAC, JOSEPH SANTOIANA, or myself interview Judge B. J. MONKIEWICZ, who was on the Parole Board and decided in favor of parole for the captioned individuals with specific emphasis on the following points:

1. Was Judge MONKIEWICZ influenced in any manner in making his decision as to parole relative to the five individuals and was he contacted by any individual in this matter.

2. Is this the type of case in which Judge MONKIEWICZ would grant parole under ordinary circumstances at the conclusion of service of the minimum sentence.

3. Would any of the Subjects in this case have been paroled had a detainer been in effect at the time of consideration of parole.

Judge MONKIEWICZ was located at his law office in New Britain, Connecticut and was interviewed by the writer on September 20, 1947. He immediately advised that because of the publicity in this matter he expected some sort of an inquiry. He stated that he was appointed to the Parole Board in June of 1947 and as a consequence was not entirely familiar with all the rules and regulations relative to parole at the time of consideration of this case. He had no part in the actual interviewing of the five individuals prior to the granting of parole and he stated that he knows nothing of the background leading up to the request for parole. The interviews of the five individuals were conducted by his associate Judges and Judge MONKIEWICZ'S part in the case consisted of an independent review on his part of the files available on all Subjects, as a result of which review he reached the independent

RECORDED 58-2000-35
INDEXED
130 8 SEP 25 1947

69 JAN 9 1948

EX-65

conclusion favorable to parole. He indicated that one of the individuals at one time had been convicted on bank robbery and had been paroled as a result of that offense. As best he could recall, one of the other individuals involved had been arrested for a minor offense that he did not feel in any way mitigated in his chances against parole in this case. Judge MONKIEWICZ stated that the prison records of each individual were exemplary and the records indicated that each had made fine progress at prison in the matter of readjustment. He maintained that these facts and these alone were the bases of his conclusion favorable to parole.

Judge MONKIEWICZ claims that he was not contacted to the best of his recollection by anybody in connection with the parole of these individuals nor was he influenced in any manner in reaching his decision favorable to parole. He further claims that in this type of case he ordinarily would give favorable consideration to parole at the expiration of the minimum sentence. He said that had detainers been outstanding against any of the five Subjects, they would not have been eligible for consideration of parole and furthermore, he would not give consideration to parole to any individual on whom a detainer was outstanding for the reason that this is contrary to Department regulations.

Judge MONKIEWICZ was most cordial throughout the interview and stated that he would be available at any time in the event the Attorney General desired further information from him in this case.

jjg/al
58-35

cc: Washington Field

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

DATE: 9/24/47

FROM A. Rosen

Call 6:30 P.M.

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was; ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC R. N. Hosteny, Chicago Division, was advised that Mr. Douglas W. McGregor, The Assistant to the Attorney General, had requested that Mr. Daniel M. Lyons, Chairman of the Parole Board, be afforded an opportunity of reading a copy of the Bureau's letter to the Attorney General dated September 20, 1947, which contained information furnished by James Doherty, reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune, to Bureau Agents on interview September 19, 1947. Mr. McGregor requested that Mr. Lyons be afforded an opportunity of reading this memorandum in its entirety before he testified at the Congressional inquiry in Chicago.

The letter was read verbatim to Mr. Hosteny who had a stenographer on the phone. Mr. Hosteny advised that some of the persons mentioned by Doherty had been interviewed by Bureau Agents and had denied making the statements as alleged by Doherty. He stated that Mario Tenelli had been interviewed and had no information to offer concerning the influence of the subjects on the election in 1946 in which he was elected, and Porcara had denied that he had ever made any statement to Doherty to the effect that he was ashamed of his activity in connection with the election.

Mr. Hosteny inquired as to whether or not the information developed as a result of investigation by the Chicago Division should be made available to Mr. Lyons. He was advised that it was not desired that the information developed in our investigations be furnished to Mr. Lyons but that there would be no objection to merely telling him that Porcara or any other persons mentioned by Doherty and referred to in our letter to the Attorney General had been interviewed and had denied giving the information to Doherty as alleged but the matter should not be elaborated upon.

ADDENDUM: 11:45 A.M. ASAC Hosteny advised that he had met Mr. Lyons when he arrived in Chicago this morning and had afforded him an opportunity of reading the copy of the Bureau's letter to the Attorney General dated September 20, 1947. He also told Mr. Lyons that Tenelli and Porcara had been interviewed by Bureau Agents and had denied making the statements as alleged by Doherty. Mr. Hosteny advised that Mr. Lyons was most appreciative of the consideration shown.

EJM:abk

58-2000-3[illegible]

RECORDED

15 SEP 2[illegible]

EX-25

51 DEC 18 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. ROSEN

FROM : E. J. McCABE

DATE: September 24, 1947

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA; ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER

CALL 10:00 A.M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 alcm

A review of the information available in the Bureau in instant investigation disclosed that apparently no leads have been set out for the Chicago Division to interview Bishop Sheil and Steve Healy who were named by James Doherty, Chicago Daily Tribune reporter, as principals in procuring the paroles of these subjects, and this was called to the attention of ASAC C. E. Hennrich who is personally supervising the case. His attention was called to the fact that Doherty had indicated that he had available at his office at the Chicago Tribune a number of anonymous communications received in connection with this parole which he had agreed to make available. It was suggested that since the relations with the Chicago Tribune officials were not very good arrangements be made to have Doherty, who appeared cooperative, personally make available this material.

The necessity of interviewing the five parolees as well as their attorney, Paul Dillon, was also called to his attention.

Mr. Hennrich advised that he was well aware of the necessity of these interviews but that he felt this was not the proper time to conduct these interviews. He stated that he felt within the next few days we would be in receipt of considerable information on the basis of the investigative leads already set out, and with this ammunition we would be in a far better position to conduct the interviews.

ACTION TAKEN

Mr. Hennrich was advised that the interviews with Paul Dillon and the parolees should be handled as soon as possible, everything being considered.

EJM:abk

58-2000-31

RECORDED & INDEXED

31 SEP 27 1947

DEC 18 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1947 URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC'S, NEW YORK
LOS ANGELES

RECORDED 92-2000-37 85323

EX-65

LOUIS CALPACHIA, WAS, UFAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. RE NY AND LA TELETYPES SEPTEMBER TWENTY SIX. UNTIL SUCH TIME AS MYRAH FOY HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED AND INDICATES DEFINITELY ROBERT R. YOUNG, PRESIDENT, C AND O RAILROAD, POSSESSES INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT ROSSELLI, NO INTERVIEW WITH YOUNG SHOULD BE CONDUCTED. LA SUTEL RESULTS INTERVIEW WITH FOY.

HOOVER.

CC WASHINGTON (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

58-2000

CAE:KLW

2/16/95 SP5a/Ca

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 27 1947

SENT VIA TELEMETER 2:07 PM Per

69 JAN 10 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1947

TELETYPE

NEW YORK 4 FROM WASHINGTON 27 2-04 P

BAC.....URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. RE NY AND LA TELETYPES SEPTEMBER TWENTY SIX. UNTIL SUCH TIME AS BYRAN FOY HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED AND INDICATES DEFINITELY ROBERT R. YOUNG, PRESIDENT, C AND O RAILRAOD, POSSESSES INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT ROSSELLI, NO INTERVIEW WITH YOUNG SHOULD BE CONDUCTED. LA SUTEL RESULTS INTERVIEW WITH FOY.

HOOVER

LA ADVISED

HOLD PLS

2/16/95 SPSafCw

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1947

TELEMETER

LOS ANGELES FROM WASH DC 1 27 1-27 PM

SAC URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. RE NY AND LA TELETYPES SEPTEMBER TWENTY SIX. UNTIL SUCH TIME AS BYRAN FOY HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED AND INDICATES DEFINITELY ROBERT R. YOUNG, PRESIDENT, C AND O RAILROAD, POSSESSES INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT ROSSELLI, NO INTERVIEW WITH YOUNG SHOULD BE CONDUCTRXXX CONDUCTED. LA SUTEL RESULTS INTERVIEW WITH FOY.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 SP5a/CW

NYC ADVISED

END ACK PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 26 1941

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 sesa/ckw

COMF WASH AND WASH FLD 34 CGOS AND LOSA 1

FROM NEW YORK 26 10-04 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A ROSEN. LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WITH ALIASES, ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REBULET SEPTEMBER TWENTY-TWO, FORTY SEVEN AND LOS ANGELES TELETYPE SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIX. ADVISABILITY QUESTIONED OF LEAD TO INTERVIEW ROBERT R. YOUNG PRESIDENT OF CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, NEW YORK CITY AT THIS TIME SINCE REFERENCE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE FAILS TO REFLECT RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH BRYAN FOY UHO, ACCORDING TO PAROLE BOARD FILE, WAS TO EMPLOY SUBJECT JOHN ROSSELLI IN COMPARTIVELY OBSCURE POSITION. THEREFORE, SINCE THIS OFFICE HAS NO INFORMATION INDICATING ROSSELLI IS KNOWN TO MR. YOUNG, HE WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED UNTIL BUREAU SO INSTRUCTS.

RECORDED 58-2

SCHEIDT

wire May file 9/27/47 cac

EVANS

cc: Mr. McCabe

HOLD FOR CONF

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

FROM : A. ROSEN

DATE: September 25, 1947

CALL 9:10 A.M.

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL,
BRIBERY - MISCELLANEOUS
PAROLE MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 ca/ck

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SA P. J.Hayes, acting in the Chicago Field Division, was advised of the information furnished by Lou Shainmark, Managing Editor of the Chicago Herald American, as set out in the attached memorandum prepared by Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated September 24, 1947. He was instructed to have Lou Shainmark immediately interviewed by two experienced Agents for the purpose of developing all information he may have indicating Gioe's association with Phil Mann, and evidence indicating a violation of the parole on the part of the subjects in this case.

ASAC R. N. Hosteny telephonically advised at 11:45 A.M., that Shainmark had no information whatsoever concerning any of the subjects except Gioe. The only information in his possession concerning Gioe was that Phil Mann made it a practice of driving Gioe each morning from his home to the Consolidated Wire and Associated Company where Gioe was ostensibly employed. Phil Mann is a brother of Paul L. Mann, part owner of the Consolidated Wire and Associated Company of Chicago, and a review of his parole file reflects that he had offered employment to Gioe in connection with his parole.

Previous Bureau investigation has reflected that Paul Mann is associated with Chicago hoodlums and is interested in the slot machine racket, and that his brother Phil is connected with him.

HANDLED B

Shainmark maintains that Gioe, by his association with hoodlums such as the Mann brothers, has violated his parole. He advised that the Chicago Herald American is extremely interested in Gioe and the Capone gangsters who were paroled and he was desirous of having Drury and Connelly, the former Chicago police officers who are presently employed as reporters by the Chicago Herald American, work with the Chicago Field Division in developing this case so that the Chicago Herald American might be on the ground floor in developing a story for publication. Shainmark also requested that the Chicago Field Division obtain for him the private telephone numbers used by Phil and Paul Mann, both at their home and office. He indicated that he felt the Bureau would have no objection to working with Drury and Connelly since they were former members of the Chicago Police Department, and law enforcement officers, rather than reporters.

RECORDED & INDEXED 58-3000-34

Mr. Shainmark was advised that it would be impossible for the Chicago Field Division to work with the reporters and that the Chicago Field Division would not be in a position to disclose any information of a confidential nature and could not release to the Chicago Herald American the private telephone numbers of the Mann brothers.

15 SEP 27 1947

Mr. Hosteny stated that it was obvious that Shainmark had little infor-

EJM/rh

60 DEC 18 1947

mation of value and was merely desirous of using the Bureau for the benefit of his paper.

Mr. Hosteny further advised that the hearings being conducted by Congressman Hoffman in this matter were being held in a smaller court room than had originally been planned, and he understood that the hearing room was completely crowded with spectators. He was advised that there was no necessity for any Agent being present in the court room during these hearings and that precaution should be taken by the Chicago Field Division to see that no Agents were idling around the court room under any circumstances. He was advised that a summary of all developments in the Congressional inquiry, as reflected by the local newspapers, should be submitted daily to the Bureau.

cc: Nichols

cc Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carroll

Mr. D. M. Ladd

September 27, 1947

A. Rosen

LOUIS CAPPARELLI, UNS., ET AL
ESPIONAGE; FOREIGN INTRIGUE

85303

In accordance with the Director's instructions, preparation of a brief concerning captioned matter is presently underway. It should be noted, however, that extensive investigation is still being conducted by the Bureau, and preparation of the brief in complete and final form is contingent upon completion of the investigation, which is being expedited in every possible way.

Much of the brief can be prepared in final form on the basis of information presently available. Data is being dictated. Other portions of the brief having to do with results of present investigation are also being prepared on the basis of incoming information from the field so that the brief may be supplemented from a "current status" standpoint. These latter portions will be revised and expanded where necessary in the light of additional developments and as more complete information is received.

JJM:CMJ

2/16/95 SPSA(C)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Furnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: September 29, 1947

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 alcw

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In accordance with your request, the following information appearing in the Board of Parole file with reference to subjects Campagna and DeLucia is being specifically called to your attention.

BOARD OF PAROLE FILE

The file of the Board of Parole at the Seat of Government which is also the file of the Bureau of Prisons, the two agencies using one filing system, contains a letter to the Bureau of Prisons from Warden Joseph W. Sanford at Atlanta dated July 3, 1944. This letter mentions an article from Harper magazine relative to the subjects in this case. The letter contains a penciled notation prepared by Assistant Director, Bureau of Prisons, Frank Loveland. The notation reads:

> "Mr. McInerney telephoned - said Mr. Tom Clark would like Campagna and DeLucia transferred to Leavenworth. Told him they had been reported fear (?) Circella who is at Leavenworth-would take no action until heard further from him."

The fact that this statement is in the Board of Parole file has not been specifically called to the attention of the Attorney General. It is noted, however, that the statement is contained in the Board of Parole file and that a photostatic copy of this file was made available to Mr. Quinn of the Department by the Bureau. When interviewed, Mr. Loveland admitted that he had prepared this notation and it is his recollection that Mr. McInerney in his telephone call actually related that "Tom Clark would like to have the subjects transferred to Leavenworth" and that he made a notation in the files to this effect. Loveland stated that he advised McInerney that because of the incarceration of Nick Circella and others in Leavenworth it was considered undesirable to transfer Campagna and DeLucia there.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

The Washington Field Division has not, of course, interviewed either Mr. McInerney or the Attorney General concerning this statement. It would be highly desirable in this investigation to know any reason why Mr. Clark interested himself in attempting to secure the transfer of Campagna and DeLucia to Leavenworth in 1944. The thought is advanced that you may be able to secure such information through your highly placed contacts in the Department.

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED 58-2000-40
INDEXED
FEB 1

58-2000
CAE:LS

130
EX-42

32 OCT 2 1947

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

September 29, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Louis Campagna, was, et al.
Bribery; Parole Matters

Please note the attached memorandum relating to an indication of interest in 1944 on the part of Tom Clark in the transfer of two of the so-called Capone gang from Atlanta to Leavenworth. This was apparently at the time Clark was Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, since McInerney made the inquiry in behalf of Tom Clark. I don't think we should interview McInerney because he would most certainly rush to tell Tom Clark we were investigating him. It might be desirable to orally inquire of Tom Clark whether he recalls the circumstances surrounding this inquiry and point out to him that undoubtedly the House Committee will ultimately demand access to the Parole Board file which will contain this notation.

Respectfully,

Edw. A. Tamm

Attachment

EAT:ml

Send memo to A.G.

2/16/95 505 cl/cr

ENC.

EX-42

RECORDED

158-

IF IB I

32 OCT 2 1947

EX-42

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 1, 1947

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

RECORDED

In connection with a review of the Board of Parole files concerning the subjects in the captioned case, it has been noted that the files contain a letter to the Bureau of Prisons from Warden Joseph W. Sanford at Atlanta, dated July 3, 1944. The letter mentions an article from Harper's magazine relative to the subjects in this case and contains a penciled notation prepared by Assistant Director, Bureau of Prisons, Frank Loveland, which reads as follows:

> "Mr. McInerney telephoned - said Mr. Tom Clark would like Campagna and DeLucia transferred to Leavenworth. Told him they had been reported fear (?) Circella who is at Leavenworth - would take no action until heard further from him."

A photostatic copy of the Board of Parole files in this matter has been made available to Mr. T. Vincent Quinn of the Criminal Division.

For your further information, Mr. Loveland, when interviewed, stated that he had prepared this notation, and that it was his recollection that Mr. McInerney in his telephone call actually related that "Tom Clark would like to have the subjects transferred to Leavenworth", and that he, Loveland, made a notation in the files to this effect. Mr. Loveland stated that he advised Mr. McInerney that because of the incarceration of Nick Circella and others in Leavenworth, it was considered undesirable to transfer Campagna and DeLucia there.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would advise whether you recall the circumstances surrounding the call from Mr. McInerney to Mr. Loveland.

58-2000
CCN:gjb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 3:32 PM
DATE 10-1-47
BY

cc - Mr. Rosen
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 2, 1947

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED
EX-25

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5CE/CAB
ON 2/16/95
361586

With further reference to my memorandum of October 1, 1947, concerning the notation appearing in the files of the U. S. Board of Parole with reference to a telephone call made by Mr. McInerney, the following additional information has now been secured.

Assistant Director, Bureau of Prisons, Frank Loveland prepared a memorandum dated May 19, 1944, recording a visit made on that day by Paul Dillon, a St. Louis attorney. The memorandum reflects a statement by Dillon on that occasion that he had been requested by an official of the Continental Bank of Chicago to see what he could do to have Campagna and Nebucia transferred from Atlanta to Leavenworth. The memorandum indicates further that Mr. Dillon was aware that a similar request had previously been made to Mr. McGranery and that no action was taken.

Mr. Loveland has now advised that the memorandum prepared by him, which is referred to above, is not correct in that a typographical error was made in noting a previous request made to Mr. McGranery. The memorandum should read that the previous request was made to Mr. McInerney. Mr. Loveland also advised that an article read by him appearing in a Chicago paper quoted his memorandum regarding the visit by Paul Dillon.

This information is being furnished you for your consideration in connection with my memorandum of October 1, 1947.

58-2000
CAE:VPM

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:15 a.m.
DATE 10-2-47
BY [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Tease
Mr. Handy

69 JAN 8 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: September 29, 1947

FROM : Chairman, U. S. Board of Parole

SUBJECT: Paul De Lucia, Philip Compagna, et al

Mr. Tolson
Mr. D. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

This is to confirm and enlarge upon a conversation which I had with Special Agent in Charge, McSwain of the Chicago office on Friday, September 26, and with Mr. Hosteny, the Assistant Special Agent, andhas reference to my memorandum of September 18, 1947 about the reported visits of an unauthorized person to De Lucia and Compagna at institutions of confinement.

At a hearing before the Subcommittee of the Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, on September 26, De Lucia testified that his attorney, Mr. Bernstein, was accompanied by one Joe Accardo or Joe Arcardo. Mr. Bernstein testified also that Joe Accardo or Joe Arcardo accompanied him on more than one occasion to Leavenworth and that he, Bernstein, and Accardo both signed the register, although he did not see Accardo affix his signature. Bernstein further stated that Accardo had been sent to him by one Joseph Bulger, a Chicago attorney, as one who could assist him in obtaining information from De Lucia about his income tax matters. Asked whether Accardo had signed Bulger's name to the register, Mr. Bernstein replied that he did not know.

This information is forwarded for such purpose as it may serve.

Ask Hennrich will ask personally on interview of 1-2nd 12-30-47

2/16/95 SP5CA/CW

RECORDED & INDEXED

58 EF 62-4[illegible] EB K

32 DEC 23

8-6

7

69 JAN 10 1948

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1947

TELETYPE

FBI KANSAS CITY 9-27-47 5-10 PM JM

DIRECTOR

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. LETTER RECEIVED TODAY FROM CHICAGO REQUESTING INTERIVIEW WITH D L YEAGLEY, SUPERVISOR OF CLASSIFICATION AND PAROLE NOW LOCATED USP, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. INTERVIEW WILL BE HANDLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND REPORT SUBMITTED.

BRANTLEY

END

7-13 PM OK FBI WAS ZJVCXXX WASH DC WJR

M

RECORDED 58-2000- HF IB L

EX-30 15 SEP 30 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 28 1947

TELETYPE

FBI WASHINGTON, DC 9-28-47 10-53 AM EST VH

SAC, KANSAS CITY.....URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REURTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTYSEVENTH. IT IS ESSENTIAL INTERVIEW WITH D. L. YEAGLEY BE EXPEDITED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. PLEASE SUBMIT TELETYPE SUMMARY AND FORWARD REPORT AMSD M IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER.

HOOVER

END

ACK PLS

OK FBI JC RFF

AGN PLS KC

OK FBI KC RFF

2/16/95 SPS cy/cw

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. 9/28/47

Transmit the following message to: KANSAS CITY URGENT

RECORDED 62-82090-41

EX-30

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REBUTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTYSEVENTH. IT IS ESSENTIAL INTERVIEW WITH D. L. YEAGLEY BE EXPEDITED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. PLEASE SUBMIT TELETYPE SUMMARY AND FORWARD REPORT ALSO IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER.

HOOVER.

58-2000

cc - Washington Field
Chicago

CAE:JEH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 SP5 cal/cw

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Colvin
Nichols

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 23 1947

TELETYPE

SENT VIA 1053 M Per

TATES DEPARTMENT OF JUST

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SEPTEMBER 27, 1947

SACS, CHICAGO, DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS, LOS ANGELES, MIAMI, NEWARK, NEW YORK AND ST. PAUL URGENT

LOUIS CAIFACHA, WAS., ET AL, BUREAU, PAROLE MATTERS. REBULET SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO. IN FURNISHING RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SPONSORED OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED THEMSELVES IN SUBJECTS PAROLES, IT IS DESIRED THAT ANY DEROGATORY INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE TO THE FIELD DIVISION CONCERNING THE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED BE REPORTED. YOU SHOULD ALSO ADVISE IF THERE IS ANY LOCAL CRIMINAL RECORD OF SUCH INDIVIDUALS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO CHECK FOR CRIMINAL RECORD ON ANY INDIVIDUALS HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE.

HOOVER

HAND DELIVERED BY MESSENGER

cc - WASHINGTON (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

RECORDED 15 SEP 30 1947

EX-30

58-2000
CAM:cjb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1947

TELETYPE

SENT VIA TELETYPE M Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1947

TELETYPE

FBI WASHINGTON DC 9-27-47 3-30 P. SK

SACS, DETROIT AND ST. PAUL

URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, UAS., ETAL, BRIEFS, PAROLE MATTERS.

RESULT SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO. IN FURNISHING RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SPONSORED OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED THEMSELVES IN SUBJECTS PAROLES, IT IS DESIRED THAT ANY DEROGATORY INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE TO THE FIELD DIVISION CONCERNING THE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED BE REPORTED. YOU SHOULD ALSO ADVISE IF THERE IS ANY LOCAL CRIMINAL RECORD ON SUCH INDIVIDUALS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO CHECK FOR CRIMINAL RECORD OF ANY INDIVIDUALS HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE.

HOOVER

CGO IP LA [illegible] NEW AND NYC ADVISED

END ACK TM ORDER PLS

DE OK FBI DE WDC

STP OK FBI ST P 3I

OK DISC PLS

V

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 BY 505alcw

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1941

TELEMETER

CONF 2 STATIONS CGO 5 AND LOSA 8 FROM WASH 27 6-27 PM
SACS URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS.
REBULET SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO. IN FURNISHING RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SPONSORED OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED THEMSELVES IN SUBJECTS PAROLES, IT IS DESIRED THAT ANY DEROGATORY INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE TO THE FIELD DIVISION CONCERNING THE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED BE REPORTED. YOU SHOULD ALSO ADVISE IF THERE IS ANY LOCAL CRIMINAL RECORD ON SUCH INDIVIDUALS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO CHECK FOR CRIMINAL RECORD ON ANY INDIVIDUALS HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE.

HOOVER

DE IP MM NWK NYC AND STP ADVISED

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/95 BY SP5 alc

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 27 1947

FBI WASHINGTON DC 9-27-47 5-17 P SK

SAC, INDIANAPOLIS URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ETAL, ETRETRY, PAROLE MATTERS.

REBULET SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO. IN FURNISHING RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SPONSORED OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED THEMSELVES IN SUEJECTS PAROLES, IT IS DESIRED THAT ANY DEROGATORY INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE TO THE FIELD DIVISION CONCERNING THE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED BE REPORTED. YOU SHOULD ALSO ADVISE IF THERE IS ANY LOCAL CRIMINAL RECORD ON SUCH INDIVIDUALS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO CHECK FOR CRIMINAL RECORD ON ANY INDIVIDUALS HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE.

HOOVER

2/16/95 SPSCalCs

CHO DE LA FBI NEK NYC AND STP ADVISED

END

OK FBI IP JAA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1947

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STATIONS NYC 18 AND NWK 1 FROM WASH 27 3-20 PM

SACS URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS.

REBULET SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO. IN FURNISHING RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SPONSORED OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED THEMSELVES IN SUBJECTS PAROLES, IT IS DESIRED THAT ANY DEROGATORY INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE TO THE FIELD DIVISION CONCERNING THE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED BE REPORTED. YOU SHOULD ALSO ADVISE IF THERE IS ANY LOCAL CRIMINAL RECORD ON SUCH INDIVIDUALS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO CHECK FOR CRIMINAL RECORD ON ANY INDIVIDUALS HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE.

HOOVER

END ACK IN ORDER PLS

CGO DE IP LA MM NWK NYC AND STP ADVISED

NYC WA R NR 18 NY

NK WA R 1 EJ

OK DISC PLS

2/16/95 SP5 cdw

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1947

TELETYPE

FBI WASHINGTON DC 9-27-47 9-09 PM SK

SAC, MIAMI URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS.

REBULET SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO. IN FURNISHING RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SPONSORED OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED THEMSELVES IN SUBJECTS PAROLES, IT IS DESIRED THAT ANY DEROGATORY INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE TO THE FIELD DIVISION CONCERNING THE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED BE REPORTED. YOU SHOULD ALSO ADVISE IF THERE IS ANY LOCAL CRIMINAL RECORD ON SUCH INDIVIDUALS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO CHECK FOR CRIMINAL RECORD ON ANY INDIVIDUALS HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE.

HOOVER

CGC DE IP LA NWK NYC AND STP ADVISED

ACK AND HOLD PLS

OK FBI WA HSP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/95 SP5 CA/CM

ATLANTA TO LEAVENWORTH

Sanford Says Capone Aides Bought Prison Transfers

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—(UP)—A charge that money was paid to obtain the transfer of convicted Chicago gangsters from Atlanta Federal penitentiary to Leavenworth, was in the record of a congressional subcommittee investigating paroles of four Capone hoodlums Saturday.

SANFORD

The report was slated for further investigation, according to Rep. Clare Hoffman (Rep., Mich.) the chairman of the subcommittee.

Hoffman's group spent two days hearing details of the paroles obtained for Paul De Lucia, alias Ricca; Louis Campagna, Philip D'Andrea and Charles (Cherry Nose) Gioe. The committee was in recess Saturday but the hearing will be resumed in Washington, perhaps next week.

The questioning of Paul Dillon, St. Louis attorney, who served as a St. Louis campaign manager for President Truman during his senatorial races, disclosed that the paroles were granted six days after Dillon communicated with two members of the federal parole board. The men were paroled after serving three years of their 10-year terms.

The charge that "money is being paid" in the cases of three of the gangsters—Ricca, Campagna and D'Andrea—was in a letter written by Warden Joseph W. Sanford, of Atlanta prison, to the parole board on July 21, 1945.

Sanford's letter was sent to the parole board July 21, 1945.

"From information received," said the letter, "it is quite evident that money is being paid to obtain the transfer of these men (Ricca, Campagna and D'Andrea) to Leavenworth and I do not believe they should be transferred at this time for this reason . . also, I do not believe they should, if approved for transfer, be transferred by rail under any circumstances."

Previously, Hoffman had called attention to a memorandum on Ricca and Campagna, taken from the parole board files of May 21, 1945.

The memo was written by Frank Loveland, a federal parole board employe. It said that Dillon "was in the office today to see Mr. Bennett" but was referred to Loveland.

Dillon, the memo said, "stated that he had no personal interest in the matter and was not trying to bring any pressure, but that he would appreciate transfer being made if it were proper."

Dillon later said that he arranged the transfer from Atlanta to Leavenworth at the request of Edward M. (Putty Nose) Brady, member of the Missouri Legislature.

ENCLOSU

RECORDED 1 [illegible] F. B. I.

EX-25 31 OCT 1 1947

[illegible] 2/16/95 Sessler

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 28 , 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 29, 1947

FROM : SAC, Atlanta

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Reourlet dated September 26, 1947 in above entitled case.

There is attached hereto a clipping taken from the Atlanta Journal dated September 28, 1947, dateline from the UP at Chicago, Illinois, which is thought might be of interest to the Bureau in connection with instant case.

IEN:ea
58-62

Encl. - 1

ENCL

EX-25

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DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 alm

RECORDED 58-2000-43

EX-24

31 OCT 1 19

51 DEC 18

ARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 29, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS

Two photographs of ANTHONY ACARDO are being furnished the Kansas City Office for their assistance in determining whether or not ACARDO visited the subjects at Leavenworth Penitentiary. One photograph of ACARDO is being furnished the Chicago Office for information purposes.

cc Kansas City (Enclosures - 2) AMSD

cc Chicago (Enclosure - 1)

JCN:VIM
58-261

RECORDED 58-3000-41
IF IS I
34 SEP 30 1947

INDEXED
27

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DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 cpk

EX-65

69 JAN 9 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 58-76

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	9-30-47	9-30-47	JOSEPH A. OXLEY (mad)

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
(A) LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL	BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: EDWARD T. REIDY, Providence, Rhode Island, interviewed and advised remembers Attorney EMANUEL STERN visiting members of parole board but does not recollect his visits specifically in connection with instant case. Knows of no overtures made by STERN to any member of parole board, nor any contacts by him for purpose of having influence exerted regarding parole of subject D'ANDREA.

- RUC -

NO STATISTICS

DEC 18 11 45 AM '47 FBI SAC SECTION

Reference: Washington Field Division telephone call to the Boston Division on 9-30-47 at 10:15 A. M.

Details: AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Mr. EDWARD T. REIDY, Director of Social Welfare, 40 Fountain Street, was interviewed at his office on September 30, 1947 and advised that he remembers Attorney EMANUEL STERN having visited him and Parole Officer T. WILSON on three or four occasions. However, he did not remember STERN's visit to the Parole Office having been in connection with the instant case. Mr. REIDY advised that the names of the subjects in instant case were unfamiliar to him and he did not connect Attorney STERN with any of them. He stated further that he knew of no overtures made by Attorney STERN to any of the members of the Parole Board with the contention that influence should be exerted for parole of subject D'ANDREA, nor did he have any knowledge of

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E. G. Fitzpatrick SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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58-2000-4

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3 - Washington Field (58-261)
2 - Boston

1 cc to DOJ

COPY IN FILE

1 IFBI

34 OCT 1 1947

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

any contacts with the board by STERN for the purpose of the parole of subject D'ANDREA. He could not remember any allegations that STERN had made to him regarding D'ANDREA's parole and further stated that he did not connect his visits with the Parole Office as being in connection with the instant case. He did not know of any overtures that had been made by STERN to any members of the Parole Board.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: September 29, 1947

Call 1 P.M.

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA; ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/93 BY 5052 alc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC R. J. Lynch, New York Division, was advised of the necessity of immediately interviewing Federal Judges John Bright and John Knox, Southern District of New York, and Special Assistant to the Attorney General Boris Kostelanetz who handled the prosecution in the case.

Mr. Lynch was advised that Judge Knox heard the cases against Browne, Bioff, and Circella, and later terminated the sentences of Browne and Bioff after they had cooperated with the Government. It was pointed out that there was no indication that Judge Knox had been consulted concerning the paroles of the above subjects. In connection with the interview of Judge Bright, it was pointed out that he presided at the trial and sentenced the subjects in the above captioned case. When Special Assistant to the Attorney General Kostelanetz forwarded a recommendation to the Board of Parole on a routine form provided for that purpose he incorporated a portion of a letter written by Judge Bright dated June 15, 1944, which definitely indicated that Judge Bright felt all subjects should serve the full sentence. Subsequently, in reply to a letter from Walter K. Urich of the Board of Parole, Judge Bright wrote a letter dated June 5, 1947, pertaining solely to subject D'Andrea wherein Judge Bright pointed out that D'Andrea and the other four subjects involved in this case were merely the beneficiaries of the conspiracy and not actual participants in it. This letter of Judge Bright's, while not recommending parole, was considered by the Board of Parole members as an indication that Judge Bright was not opposed to the parole, and they considered the letter to apply to all five of the above subjects. Boris Kostelanetz recommended favorably in connection with the dismissal of the Mail Fraud indictments.

STOP DESK

Mr. Lynch was instructed that the two Judges and Boris Kostelanetz should be interviewed for any information they might be in a position to give concerning any influence brought to bear in connection with their actions in this case and for the purpose of determining the motive underlying their actions. He was instructed that these interviews should be handled most discreetly and that they should be personally handled by Mr. Lynch or Mr. Scheidt accompanied by an experienced and well qualified Agent.

Mr. Lynch stated that he would arrange to have these interviews handled immediately and thought that probably Mr. Scheidt would personally handle the interviews with the Judges and that he would personally handle the interview with Boris Kostelanetz.

RECORDED | 58-2000-46
INDEXED 34 OCT 1 1947

EJM:abk

69 JAN 10 1948

STANDARD FORM 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY) DATE: September 25, 1947
Attention: Assistant Director ROSEN

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al;
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

Reurlet September 22, 1947.

CURTIS N. VILAS, Post Office Box 108, Sarasota, Florida, left Sarasota with his family about two weeks ago and was not expected to return until sometime after Christmas next. They did not leave a forwarding address and no one in the immediate vicinity knew their whereabouts.

No further investigation will be conducted to locate CURTIS N. VILAS at Sarasota unless advised to the contrary.

RUC.

GW:HA
58-99

cc: Washington Field (AMSD)

cc: Chicago (AMSD)

RECORDED 58-2001-4/7

EX-29

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 CA/CAM 361586

CC-150

[redacted]RAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGA[redacted]
[redacted]ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF [redacted]

RECORDED

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. SEPTEMBER 27, 1947

Transmit the following message to: SAC, MIAMI URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL, ESPIONAGE, PAROLE MATTERS. REURLET SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIVE. YOU SHOULD CONDUCT EXPEDITE AND EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION TO ASCERTAIN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF CARMEN D. VILAS SO THAT HE MAY BE INTERVIEWED AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE.

HOOVER

cc - WASHINGTON (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)
CHICAGO (BY MAIL)

CAB:ejb
58-2000

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/95 BY SP5 CAC/CW 361586

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 27 1947

TELETYPE

SENT VIA 69 JAN 9 1948 M Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1947

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/16/95 SPSC/CA
36/586

FBI WASHINGTON DC 9-27-47 5-10 PM SK

SAC, MIAMI URGENT

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ETAL, BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS. REURLET SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIVE. YOU SHOULD CONDUCT IMMEDIATE AND EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF CURTIS M. VILAS SO THAT HE MAY BE INTERVIEWED AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE.

HOOVER

PLS CORRECT THE WDS "SEPTEMBER" AND "THAT" IN THE 1ST AND 3RD LINES

END

OK FBI WDH MSB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

KC FILE NO. 58-75

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY	10-1-47	9/27,29,30/47	JAMES R. MALLEY mf

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al	BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Immigration & Naturalization Service, KCMO, has file only on PAUL DE LUCIA. File reflects DE LUCIA was interviewed by I&NS representative in 1944 at Leavenworth, Kans. relative to citizenship. Citizenship verified through Atlanta I&NS Office. No detainer filed against DE LUCIA, GIOE or CAMPAGNA at Leavenworth. Letter in file from BORIS KOSTELANETZ, Special Asst. to the AG, Southern Dist. of NY, dated 4-15-44 advising that in view of subjects being on $50,000.00 bond he could not cause a warrant to be issued. D. L. YEAGLEY, Parole Officer, USP, states reason for questioning HARRY A. ASH as parole advisor was the fact that he is an attorney and previous decisions of parole board have indicated attorneys are not desired as parole advisors. Word received from parole board, Wash., D.C. on 8-8-47 that DE LUCIA, CAMPAGNA and GIOE were to be released 8-13-47. YEAGLEY states he called CHARLES FISHER, Probation Officer, Chicago, Ill. on 8-11 in order to expedite release of subjects on 8-13 as instructed by parole office. States this procedure regularly followed and not at all unusual. GEORGE GLENN WHITNEY, inmate, USP, Leavenworth, states Subject GIOE told him 3 months before parole board met that he, GIOE, and co-defendants would be released as soon as parole board met, and that it was costing a total of $300,000.00. CHARLES FISHER, Probation Officer in Chicago, was to receive $100,000.00, and WILSON, Chairman of Parole Board, to receive most of remainder of $300,000. A few small favors were to be taken care of after subjects' release. - P -

NO STATISTICS

JAN 6 2 50 AM '48

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Dwight Brantley SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-2000-48

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2 - Kansas City

cc to DJ 10-14

JAN 5 1948

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

KC 58-75

REFERENCE: Teletypes from Washington Field 9-29-47
Teletype from Washington Field dated 9-30-47

DETAILS: At Leavenworth, Kansas

A check of the records of the U. S. Penitentiary relative to PAUL DE LUCIA, CHARLES GIOE and LOUIS CAMPAGNA reflects that no detainer was filed against these three subjects. However, a letter appears in each of the files dated April 15, 1944, which was sent to the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia by BORIS KOSTELANETZ, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. This letter reads: "The case to which the subjects pleaded not guilty on June 8, 1943, concerns an indictment charging use of the mails to defraud and conspiracy so to do filed in the Southern District of New York on March 18, 1943. A definite date has not been set for trial of this case. The prisoners who are also defendants in that case are presently out on bail in the sum of $50,000.00 each. Accordingly, pending the cancellation of that bond, I cannot cause a warrant to be issued."

Mr. CARL ZARTER, Record Clerk, advised that in view of subject's parole, the U. S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York was not advised of their release.

The Parole Progress Report in the files of each of the subjects, these reports being dated July, 1947, show under Pending Charges on $50,000.00 bond, Southern District of New York, Mail Fraud and Conspiracy.

At Kansas City, Missouri

Mr. A. H. BODE, District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised that he had no file on GIOE or CAMPAGNA, but that his records relative to PAUL DE LUCIA reflect that in 1944 DE LUCIA was interviewed by a representative of his office on citizenship, and it was subsequently ascertained through the Atlanta Office of the I & NS that citizenship had been verified by the Atlanta Office.

At Leavenworth, Kansas

Mr. D. L. YEAGLEY, Parole Officer, U. S. Penitentiary, advised that from the file it appeared that CHARLES GIOE had requested that HARRY

A. ASH of Chicago, Illinois be named as his parole advisor. He notified Mr. ASH of GIOE'S request, and by return letter Mr. ASH advised that he would gladly accept the responsibility of being parole advisor but wished to advise Mr. YEAGLEY that he was an attorney. In view of this he desired to be advised whether or not the authorities would permit him to accept this responsibility. Mr. YEAGLEY advised that when he learned of the fact that ASH was an attorney, he immediately notified the parole office in Washington, D. C. and requested them to advise him whether or not they would permit ASH to be named as parole advisor. This letter was dated 6-2-47.

Other correspondence in the file relating to ASH is as follows:

Letter from ASH dated 8-19-47 stated that he had not been advised whether he was to be parole advisor, and that he assumed in the absence of being notified, that he was turned down in view of his status as an attorney.

On August 21, Mr. YEAGLEY by letter advised ASH that "At the time of GIOE'S release, the parole plans submitted to the Parole Board indicating ASH would act in the capacity of parole advisor had been approved and that it may be for some reason which developed later." He suggested that ASH contact CHARLES W. FISHER, Chief Probation Officer, U. S. Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

On August 27, Mr. YEAGLEY received a letter from HARRY A. ASH stating that at the time of the writing of this letter no communication had been received from FISHER in Chicago informing him that he was to act in the capacity of a parole advisor to GIOE, and he assumes that if FISHER wants him to act as parole advisor he will notify him. He again stated no official communication had been received from FISHER nor had the parole plans been discussed with him (ASH).

Mr. YEAGLEY further advised that on August 8, a teletype was received from WALTER K. URICH, Parole Executive, Bureau of Prisons, advising that the Board had granted parole, effective August 13, for CAMPAGNA, DE LUCIA and GIOE, and requested approved plans be submitted. YEAGLEY states that on the same date, August 8, he sent a letter to CHARLES W. FISHER, Probation Officer, Chicago, and a copy to Mr. URICH at Washington of the parole plans and requested parole certificates. Mr. YEAGLEY advised that on August 11, 1947, he telephoned FISHER in Chicago to determine if telegraphic approval of parole plan for DE LUCIA, GIOE and CAMPAGNA could be obtained in order to effect the release of these three men on August 13, as instructed by Mr. URICH.

He advised that Mr. FISHER talked to Mr. CLOSSIMO (phonetic) in the Chicago probation office, and then advised that the plan for CAMPAGNA, he believes, had been approved and that his office was working on the other two; further, that they would make a few telephone calls and try to give approval by teletype on August 11th or the following morning.

Mr. YEAGLEY advised that to the best of his recollection he told FISHER that from the plan submitted to the Parole Board it could be determined that the three subjects were largely dependent upon their own resources and not dependent upon obtaining positions, as was the case with most of the inmates being released on parole. He advised that the fact that he made a telephone call to FISHER was not at all unusual inasmuch as procedure during the past several years has been to release men on parole on the date they are scheduled rather than at the time beyond the date that release was called for. This fact was also verified through Warden WALTER A. HUNTER, and he advised that there were several cases at the institution at the present time where numerous telephone calls had been made in order to expedite the release of inmates. Mr. YEAGLEY advised that eight men were released on the same date that subjects in this case were released, and that there was no special handling of their case. He also advised that the parole certificates were received from the Parole Board in Washington on August 11th calling for release on August 13th.

On September 5, 1947, a letter was received from Warden HUNTER advising that GEORGE GLENN WHITNEY, Inmate #63506, had requested that a Bureau agent interview him.

WHITNEY, on arrival at the interview room, stated that he was not certain as to whether the information he had would be of interest to the FBI but he desired to discuss it with an agent. He stated that he was writing a letter to Senator ROBERT A. TAFT of Ohio in which he would furnish full details concerning the matter he had in mind.

WHITNEY said that the matter which he desired to discuss involved the recent paroles of LOUIS CAMPAGNA and his associates.

With respect to the parole of DE LUCIA, GIOE and CAMPAGNA, WHITNEY advised that he had checked with CHARLES (CHERRY NOSE) GIOE at the hospital in Leavenworth, and that approximately three months before he went before the Parole Board, GIOE told him that he was going to make parole and that it was costing $300,000.00, which sum would also take care of his buddies who were involved in his case. He advised that GIOE told him FISHER, the parole officer at Chicago, was to receive $100,000.00, and that most of the remainder would go to WILSON, Chairman of the Parole Board. GIOE then stated that a few small favors were to be taken care of after the release was effected. GIOE stated that an attorney named BEEVER or BIEVER in Chicago was to make the pay-off, and that JACK GUZIK was to raise the money and was to obtain this money from each of the subjects' families; that in addition to the money contributed by the families of subjects, GUZIK was to contribute a large sum obtained from income of the gambling syndicate in Chicago which GIOE claims netted $500,000.00 per week.

GIOE told WHITNEY that GUZIK has until Christmas to live, and that he is going to give him a Christmas present. WHITNEY advised that GIOE was sore at GUZIK because of a raw deal GUZIK pulled with some money obtained from GIOE'S interest in slot machines in Chicago.

WHITNEY advised that he personally saw a letter which GIOE received from HARRY ASH of the Crime Commission in Chicago, stating that GIOE should submit his name to the Parole Board so that he, ASH, could be named as parole advisor. WHITNEY states that this letter was seen by other inmates but that he would not disclose their names because of his own personal safety. He advised that GIOE had never made any remarks indicating that Mr. YEAGLEY, the Parole Advisor at Leavenworth, was involved in any way.

The chronological forms showing Special Purpose letters and other matters of interest relating to GIOE reflect that a letter was sent to HARRY A. ASH, Attorney, Chicago, advising him that with respect to his request to act as parole advisor for GIOE, the request had been submitted to the Parole Executive, and that he would be notified of the Board's decision. It is not known whether or not the letter referred to is in response to Mr. YEAGLEY'S letter to ASH on May 22, 1947, but it is possible that this may be the case, and that ASH may have written to GIOE advising him that he was going to act as parole advisor if he was permitted to do so.

At the conclusion of the foregoing interview with WHITNEY he again advised that he was going to furnish all of the above information to Senator ROBERT A. TAFT of Ohio. He further stated that he was perfectly willing to testify in connection with the parole matter or the killing of JAMES RAGEN.

WHITNEY was questioned relative to his purpose in furnishing the information set forth in this report and he stated that he had none other than the fact that it "griped him" to see individuals make parole because they had money to back them up when the majority of inmates had to do the biggest part of their time before parole would be granted. He was questioned as to his allegation that GIOE had furnished him all of the information set forth in this report, and he advised that GIOE was definitely of a bragging type and that he did not question the truthfulness of GIOE'S statements other than the possibility that it might be somewhat exaggerated.

- P E N D I N G -

KC 58-75 UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE KANSAS CITY DIVISION

AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, will exhibit photographs to Warden WALTER A. HUNTER and appropriate officers at the U. S. Penitentiary of ANTHONY ACCARDO and MURRAY HUMPHREYS to determine if either of these individuals visited at the penitentiary using the name of JOSEPH BULGER when they signed the visitor's record.

Copies of this report are being furnished the Chicago Office in compliance with Bureau instructions.

Assistant Attorney General E. Vincent Cahill
Criminal Division

September 29, 1947

Director, FBI

LOUIS CARLSON, aka., et al
ESPIONAGE

Pursuant to your request, I am forwarding herewith photostatic copies of United States Board of Parole reports concerning the subjects in this case.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Ryan

LLT:FA

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RECORDED 157-2000-49
INDEXED
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
SEP 29 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 5 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

DATE: September 3rd, 1947

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS., ET AL
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

85392

In accordance with the Director's instructions, preparation of a brief concerning captioned matter is presently underway. It should be noted, however, that extensive investigation is still being conducted by the Bureau, and preparation of the brief in complete and final form is contingent upon completion of the investigation, which is being expedited in every possible way.

Much of the brief can be prepared in final form on the basis of information presently available. This is being done. Other portions of the brief having to do with results of present investigation are also being prepared on the basis of incoming teletypes from the field so that the brief may be comprehensive from a "current status" standpoint. These latter portions will be revised and expanded where necessary in the light of additional developments and as more complete information is received.

JFC:ers

DECLASSIFIED
DATE: 12/14/82
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EX.37

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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